Morning Oregonian.

NO. 8290. PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1886. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
DR. WM. HAL_'S BALSAM For the

ures Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia, Consumption, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and the tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails. Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00.
JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York.
Write for Illuminated Book.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION Co.
COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

rain for the East leaves Ash st. wharf every day at
3:15 P. M.,
th Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Omaha ... St. Paul, Walla Walla and Dayton, without change. Train from the East arrives at 10:15 A. M. every day.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.
FROM PORTLAND, leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows: | FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A. M., as follows:
State, Friday ... Oregon, Wednesday ... Columbia, Monday ... Queen, Saturday ... Oregon, Thursday ... Columbia, Tuesday ... State, Monday ...
The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

TO ASTORIA.
U. S. Mail Steamer leaves Ash st. daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.
TO DALLES AND CASCADES
ave Ash street at 7 A. M., except Sunday.
TO OREGON CITY AND DAYTON,
eamer leaves Portland at 7 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Dayton and way points, turning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
ICKET OFFICE, ASH STREET WHARF
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
JNO. J. BYRNE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

BOSTON, MASS.
APITAL ... $400,000
URPLUS ... 400,000

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Corporations solicited.
Our facilities for COLLECTIONS are excellent and we rediscount for Banks when balances warrant it.
Boston is a Reserve City, and balances with us from banks (not located in other Reserve Cities) count as a reserve.
We draw our own Exchange on London and the Continent, and make Cable transfers and place money by telegraph throughout the United States and Canada.
Government Bonds bought and sold, and Exchanges in Washington made for Banks without extra charge.
We have a market for prime first class Investment securities, and invite proposals from States, Counties and Cities when issuing bonds.
We do a general banking business, and invite correspondents.
ASA P. POTTER, President.
JOS. W. WORK, Cashier.

For Astoria---Fast Time.
STR. TELEPHONE
LEAVES ALDER STREET TUESDAY & THURSDAY at 6 A. M.—on Sunday at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Astoria, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.
Close connections at Kalama to the Sound, and at Astoria with the Gen. Miles for Ilwaco, Oysterville and Gray's Harbor.
Connections at Portland with O. & C. and Westside trains, Vancouver and Oregon City boats, and Eastern and trains. E. A. SEELY, Agent, Portland.
. B. SCOTT, Pres't. Telephone No. 81.

insworth National Bank
OF PORTLAND—cor. Third and Oak.
L. HAWKINS, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice President. J. P. MARSHALL, Cashier.
U. S. Depositary and Financial Agent.
ANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities of Europe. Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfers. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange. Safe Deposit Department connected with the bank. Safes Rented on easy terms.

he Dundee Mortgage & Trust Investment Co., L'd.
pital Authorized ... $5,000,000
pital Subscribed ... 4,000,000
ead Office, 13 Panmure street, Dundee, Scotland.
Local Directors in Portland:
DONALD MACLEAY, Esq. R. KILLIN, Esq.
oney to Lend on Improved Farming Lands in Oregon and Washington Territory, and on Improved Portland City Property. No commissions. Full information may be obtained on application to
HUGH ROGER,
40 Second Street, cor. Ash.

STORIA TO GRAY'S HARBOR
STEAMER "GEN. MILES"
Will Leave Astoria for Gray's Harbor 1st and 15th each month.
e, including meals ...
ght, per ton ...
pecial rates on ten or more tons.
Apply to J. H. D. GRAY, Agt., Astoria, Or.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

et the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds or Consumption, should be careful where they purchase the article. The results of its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence of its great success in pulmonary complaints. The Phosphate of Lime possesses a most marvellous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod-Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. It is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

HALL'S
SARSAPARILLA
res Pimples, Boils, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia, Rheumatic and Mercurial Pains. It Purifies the Blood, gives the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, makes the Complexion bright and clear.
d by all Druggists.
J. R. GATES & CO., San Francisco.

COCKLE'S
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury. Contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients.
—LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco.

FITS.
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

MORPHINE AND WHISKY
Habit Cured by DR. KEELEY'S Double Chloride of Gold Remedy. ... Call or write, DR. C. S. STRONG, Agent for Pacific Coast.
... Street, San Francisco, Cal.

For Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, etc., the effects of Youthful Indiscretions. Positively a Permanent Cure in from Two to Seven Weeks. Address Dr. BOHANNAN, No. ... SAINT LOUIS, Mo.

R THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE city, go to Frank Keller, First and Flanders.

DR. A. L. NICKLIN,
172 Washington st.

AND

No. 31 Washington

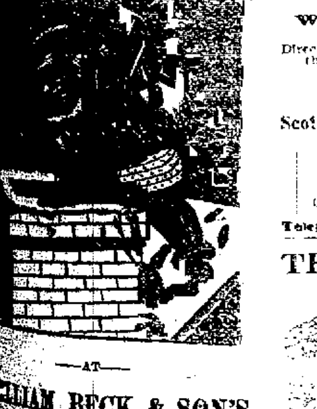
United We Stand Bourbon Whisky
30 years on the Oregon Market
AND STANDS UNRIVALED
Do not be deceived into taking any other.
Chas. Kohn & Co., Agents. Portland, Or.

NUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Brushes.

AGENTS FOR MORGAN'S

FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OR.

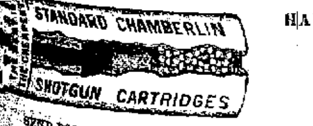


—AT—
WILLIAM BECK & SON'S,
165 and 167 Second Street.

GARRISON'S
Sewing Machine Store,

137 Third Street,
PORTLAND, OR.
Agency for the
DOMESTIC,
HOUSEHOLD,
AMERICAN,
WHITE,
—AND OTHER—
Sewing Machines.

For Sale by all Dealers.



SEND POSTAL CARD FOR
Illustrated Catalogue.
LAMBERSON, Gen. Agent,
Stark St., Portland, Or.

Victoria, B. C.
Fire-Proof Brick Building in Center of City.
S. RICHARDS, JR., LESSEE.
headquarters. First-class in every respect. ... in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. Hot ... baths. A Millican passage elevator.

B WOOD.
... at the mill or the office, corner ... LUMBER & MFG. CO

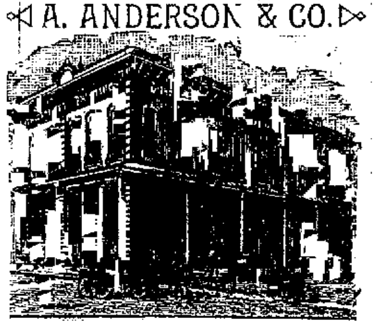
St., Labbe's Block,

G. SHINDLER & CO.
Furniture
Manufacturers.
Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
166 First, through block to 167 and 169 Front Street.

PARLOR SETS, EASY CHAIRS, PATENT ROCKERS

Bedroom Sets, Sideboards, Hat Racks, Cheffoniers, Bookcases,
—IN—
Antique and Bog Oak, Mahogany, Cherry, Ash and Walnut Woods.
BEDDING and SHADES.
166 First St., 167 and 169 Front Street,
Portland, Oregon. 25n12

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES, TO
A. ANDERSON & CO.



PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS
2, 4, 6, 8 ALDER STREET
PORTLAND, OR.

COAL
GEO. S. CLARKE & CO.
Are now landing a cargo of
WEST HARTLEY COAL.
Direct from Newcastle, England, acknowledged to be the nicest and most economical coal for grates and stoves. You can buy real West Hartley coal nowhere else. They are the only holders in Portland.
Scotch Splint, delivered, $7.50 per Ton
—HAVE ALSO—
Australian, Wallsend and Cannel.
GENERAL OFFICE COR. FOURTH & F.
Telephone No. 251. n6tf

THE PARKER GUN

THE BEST BREECH-LOADING SHOTGUN IN THE WORLD.
H. T. HUDSON, Agent
AND DEALER IN
Breech and Muzzle-Loading Shotguns, Rifles, Revolvers, Fishing Tackle and Sportsmen's Goods.
FULL ASSORT CHAMBERLIN CARTRIDGES.
Send for New Illustrated Catalogue—the largest general sporting goods catalogue published on this coast.
93 First st., Portland, Or.

DAY
194 FIRST ST., PORTLAND.
IMPORTERS
HARDWARE,
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
JEWELERS' TOOLS,
ELECTRICAL GOODS,
SCROLL SAWS,
WOOD BLADES, etc.
SOLE AGENTS
Warren Powder Mills,
Barnes' Scroll Saws and Lathes.
Write for Price List.

The "Rochester"
—IS THE—
BEST, SAFEST and PRETTIEST LAMP in the Market.

A Large Assortment of Extra Fine
PARLOR LAMPS
Constantly on Hand at
CHAS. HEGELE & CO.'S,
KAMM'S BLOCK, PORTLAND.

FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE city, go to Frank Keller, First and Flanders.

Without Adequate Cause,

Or with apparently no cause at all, chills and fever, thought to be cured, germinates and refructifies in the system. This giant among diseases cannot be laid out with quinine. The only way to give it a final and extinguishing quietus, is to use persistently the national antidote to miasma poison, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which roots it out completely. The process of cure is, of course, much easier if the Bitters is used as a preventive, when the first chill is felt, but persons who are not acquainted with the nature of the symptoms are sometimes in error as to their cause, and neglect the simple and pleasant remedy, of all others best suited to check the progress of this dreaded and destructive malady. Visitors to, or sojourners in, malarious localities will, moreover, act the part of wisdom if they use the Bitters as a preparative. Rheumatism, constipation, biliousness, indigestion and kidney troubles are removed by the Bitters.

Christmas
Holiday
Presents!
Watches,
Diamonds,
Jewelry,
Solid & Plated
Silverware,
Field & Opera Glasses,
MARBLE CLOCKS, etc.

LARGEST STOCK
—AND—
LOWEST PRICES
In the Northwest.
Country orders supplied by mail or express.

Wholesale and Retail
JEWELER,
149 First St.
Sole Agents
Rockford Watches.

Paraffine Paint Co.
P. & B. PAINT,
Best Paints for Roofs, Wood and Iron.
Fire, Water and Alkali Proof.
Preserves iron from rust and wood submerged or exposed from decay.
CLOTH COMPOUND, for Tarpaulins, etc.
LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.
ROOFING, SIDING.
PORTABLE, CHEAPEST, BEST.
JAS. LAIDLAW & CO., Gen. Agts.
Send for Circulars and Testimonials. 10-8aw

BE SURE TO CUT THIS OUT!
13 Elegant Chromatic Cards Free.
PHENOMENAL OFFER.
By sending to us this advertisement and a wrapper from a box of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, (for sale by all druggists at 25 cents a box,) we will send you a package of elegant cards, including Frosted and Satin Fringed Cards for Christmas, and imported Oleographic Cards. Be sure to write your address plainly.
This offer good until January 1st, 1887.
FLEMING BROS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
We refer you to any druggist. THE OREGONIAN, Portland, Or.

POND'S EXTRACT
VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER
Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.
Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.
Catarrh. It is most efficacious for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," is specially prepared to meet serious cases. Our Nasal Syringe is simple and inexpensive.
Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c.
Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.
Piles. Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Our Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.
For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. Mothers who have once used The Extract will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best emollient that can be applied.
Female Complaints. In the majority of female diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.
CAUTION.
Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.
Sold everywhere. Prices, 50c, $1, $1.75.
Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

Portland Cement!
J. B. White & Bro's brand, just arrived per "Parthia" from London.
MEYER, WILSON & CO.,
PORTLAND. 22tf

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents. all druggists.

WASHINGTON.

The House Passes a Bill for the Relief of Volunteers.

A QUIET DAY IN BOTH HOUSES.

A Protectionist's Opinion of the President's Recommendation on the Tariff Question—An Anti Cleveland Democrat.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Edmunds presented a memorial in favor of a constitutional amendment empowering congress to pass uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce; referred to the judiciary committee.

Also, a memorial against permitting aliens to possess large tracts of lands; same reference.

Sawyer presented a memorial of the Methodist Episcopal church conference of Wisconsin for legislation on behalf of Chinese laborers, and for the passage of the Chinese indemnity bill; same reference.

The senate then proceeded to consideration of the bill reported by Blair, from the select committee on woman suffrage, February 4, 1884, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States extending the rights of suffrage to women, and was addressed by Blair in support of the bill.

Dolph offered a resolution instructing the select committee on fish and fisheries to inquire and report as to the power of congress to legislate for the protection of food fishes in the rivers and navigable waters of the United States, and especially in rivers that form boundaries between the states, and as to the propriety of such legislation; adopted.

A message was here received from the president, and the senate immediately went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The speaker laid before the house a letter from the director of the mint, enclosing a draft of a bill for the issue of subsidiary silver coins; referred.

In the morning hour Cutcheon of Michigan, on behalf of the committee on military affairs, called up, and the house passed, the bill amending the act "for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces," so as to provide that in all cases arising under the same, any person who was duly appointed and commissioned, whether his commission was actually received by him or not, shall be considered as commissioned to the grade therein named and shall be entitled to all pay and emoluments as if actually mustered. Adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The secretary of the treasury to-day transmitted to the house a communication from the director of the mint, pointing out the need of new legislation in the matter of a statutory limit to subsidiary silver coin outstanding and in circulation. In his communication he says that the practice of the department seems to have been based upon the theory that it is its duty to supply subsidiary coin up to the full requirement of the public demand; yet, this practice does not seem to accord with the joint resolution of 1876, limiting the amount of subsidiary coin outstanding to $50,000,000. To sustain the department in its theory and action in this matter, the director submits a draft of a joint resolution providing that so much of the act of 1876 above referred to, as limits to $50,000,000 the amount of subsidiary silver coin outstanding, be repealed. It also authorizes the director to purchase bullion required for this coinage with the bullion fund, with a provision that the amount to be coined into half dollars, quarters and dimes shall be regulated by the secretary.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The president to-day sent to the senate the following nominations: Thomas Moonlight, of Leavenworth, Kas., to be governor of Wyoming territory; Arthur L. Thomas, of Pennsylvania, to be member of the Utah commission; Naval Constructor Theo. D. Wilson, to be chief of the bureau of construction and repair, and chief constructor of the navy department, with the relative rank of commodore; Pay Director James Fulton, to be chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing, and paymaster-general of the department of the navy, with the relative rank of commodore; Pay Inspector Rufus Parks, to be navy director; Paymaster James Tolfree, to be pay inspector; Assistant Paymaster John Corwin, to be passed assistant postmaster.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The house committee on agriculture met to-day and adopted resolutions of condolence for the death of Representative Price, who was a member of the committee. The resolutions will be engrossed and sent to the family of the deceased representative.

MONTANA ASKS FOR ADMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Delegate Toole, of Montana, appeared before the house committee on territories to-day and made an argument in favor of admission to the Union of that territory as a state.

A PROTECTIONIST'S OPINION.

He Says the President Talks Like a Fool on the Tariff Question.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special, of December 7th, says: Robert P. Porter, tariff writer, speaking of the tariff recommendations of the president's message, says: "Can any one believe in the sincerity of convictions of a man who, recognizing that the farmers of the country are being sorely pressed in the markets of the world with the products they raise to export, calmly recommend that the one product for which they have a profitable market be swept into the free list, and thus be supplanted, to a large extent, by the products of countries which are sorely pressing them in other commodities? And turning from the farmer to the working men, is it possible to believe the man honest who dilates on the hardships of those who toil for daily wages and deliberately ignores the appeals of those laboring men, made last winter before the ways and means committee, against the Morrison bill and emphasized at the polls in the recent election?"

The difference between the president and the secretary of the treasury is simply this: The president is with the free traders and does not dare to say so, while the secretary of the treasury has come out openly for free trade, and does not care who knows it. It is futile to attempt to analyze what President Cleveland says on the subject. It is a mere stringing together of words to break the force of the real measure to be pushed through by the democratic majority. It is nothing. It resembles the man who wrote it as much as a child ever resembled its parents. To talk of sweeping American industries into the free list, to hand them over to foreign countries, and at the same time not to reduce wages of American labor, is the talk of a fool, not one of a statesman. It is simply impossible; and that is what the president of the United States would have the people believe. To talk of taking American industries from the dutiable schedule of the tariff and place them on the free list without a disastrous shock to any interest is a proposition that may come within the orbit of Mr. Cleveland's intellect, but it is far too extraordinary for the ordinary mind to grasp. Every line of the message in relation to the tariff is a tissue of humbuggery. That is the best that can be said of it."

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CASE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Jeff Chandler, of the government counsel in the Bell telephone case, said to-day that the government did not propose to appeal the case to the supreme court, but will institute suit against the company in Boston as soon as possible. "Not," he said, "because we believe the Columbus decision with regard to jurisdiction to be just, or because we have any doubt in the matter, but because we realize that it is impossible to get action by the supreme court for at least two years."

AN ANTI-CLEVELAND DEMOCRAT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The *World's* Washington special says: Congressman Adams, of New York, is quite pronounced in his opposition to the president. "What the party wants as its candidate in 1888 is a true, loyal democrat, and Cleveland is not that kind of a man. In the city of New York, with the [illegible] democratic majority, I am willing to bet $150 to $1 that, if nominated, he cannot carry the city. In the next place, he cannot be elected if he is nominated, and of that calamity we have no fear. He will be the worst beaten candidate that ever ran for the presidency. Gov. Hill can carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. Cleveland can carry neither of them, particularly New York."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The president has accepted a section of forty miles of the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific railroad in Washington territory, from the 125th to the 165th mile west of the Columbia river.

The commissioner of the general land office has recommended that proceedings be commenced to compel the removal of fences unlawfully enclosing public land in Colfax county, New Mexico, amounting to about 165,000 acres.

A NEW CHIEF OF POLICE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The district commissioners to-day appointed Wm. G. Moore to be major and chief of police in place of Major Walker, resigned. Col. Moore is commanding officer of the Washington light infantry corps, and holds a prominent position in the National Metropolitan bank of Washington. He was private secretary to ex-President Johnson.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Gen. Sheridan has to-day issued a notice that the society of the Army of the Cumberland will hold its eighteenth reunion in Washington the 11th and 12th of May, 1887, on which occasion a statue in memory of Gen. James A. Garfield will be unveiled.

THE PRESIDENT STILL SUFFERING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Cleveland suffered considerable rheumatic pains to-day and spent most of the time in a recumbent position. He denied himself to all callers except a few senators, who desired to see him on important business.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Prices Open Lower and Continue to Decline—A Quiet Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Stocks opened weak on the morning session, and prices, with the exception of Gould & Curry, were all lower than closing quotations last night. Con Virginia, the leading stock, opened at $45, a loss of $7, and under a sale of 500 shares went to $44. It recovered on the close to $45 50. Best & Belcher lost $1 50, closing at $21 50. Chollar was $1 lower at $7 75, and Crown Point $2 lower at $8. Closing quotations for other stocks were: Hale & Norcross $8, Mexican $11 62½, Potosi $13, Savage $19 50, Yellow Jacket $8 25, Ophir $21. Sierra Nevada and Utah were unusually weak, the former opening at $12 50 and closing at $11 75, a loss of $1 25 from yesterday; Utah, which closed last night at $17, sold down to $12 this morning. Gould & Curry was the exception, opening at 50 cents stronger than last night and closing at $11, an advance of $1.

The stock board held no 11:30 session to-day.

A COMPARATIVELY QUIET DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Excitement in the stock market abated considerably this morning. Compared with some of the sessions which have been held during the eventful times of the past two weeks, it was as calm at 9:30 as the surface of a mill pond, and yet the volume of business among brokers, though diminished, was about all that they could comfortably attend to. The short interest, which was tremendous a few days ago, did not figure at all in the market this morning, having been almost throttled, and that is, perhaps, the reason why the market was so much quieter. Prices at the opening, with few exceptions, were not so well sustained in the Comstock list as they were during the reaction yesterday afternoon. At the 2:30 P. M. session a further break occurred, and the market closed with much lower figures, though without causing any excitement. Best & Belcher closed at $18 50, Con. Virginia $40, Eureka Con. $7, Gould & Curry $7⅞, Hale & Norcross $5⅞, Mexican $7⅞, Ophir $10⅝, Potosi $8⅞, Savage $13¼, Sierra Nevada $7¾, Union $5, Utah $9.

CALIFORNIA.

THE HOP MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The *Bulletin's* special from New York says: Arrivals of foreign hops are considerably ahead of the quantity the market can readily absorb. Values move only in buyers' favor, when they move at all. There is not sufficient pressure to bring about any real decline, but still there is enough competition to make it very difficult matter to obtain a price that will cover the cost abroad. It is only in remote instances that over 28 cents is secured for the finest German and American hops. The bulk of business is under that, with a fair quality of German selling at 23@25 cents. Some grades go as low as 18 cents, and Kents (England) sell at 21@22 cents. The Pacific coast crop of 1886, prime to choice, brings 27@30 cents; do fair to good, 23@25 cents; crop of 1885, good to choice, 12@18 cents.

A STREET CAR TIE-UP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—A tie-up took place on the Sutter street railway this morning, and no cars are now running. The strike was caused by the refusal of the company to comply with the demands of its employes that the engineers, drivers and conductors shall receive $2 50 a day, and that twelve hours shall constitute a day's work. At present this class of employes are only receiving $2 25 a day of thirteen and a half hours. Another demand is made that hostlers shall receive $60 a month instead of $50, as at present. About 200 men went out, comprising conductors and gripmen of the cable cars, conductors and drivers on the horse cars on the Polk street branch, hostlers, and engineers and firemen in the engine room.

The lines tied up include the Sutter and Larkin street cable lines and the Polk street horse car extension of the latter line.

COMPLIMENTARY TO LIEUT. GLASSFORD.

It being rumored that the war department intended making a change in the signal service of the Pacific coast, by sending Lieut. Glassford, officer in charge, to Arizona, a dispatch signed by leading merchants interested in fruit culture of California will be sent to-morrow to Senator Stanford, asking him to use his influence with the department against the proposed change and stating that in view of good work in weather predictions performed by Glassford, a change would be prejudicial to the fruit interests of the state.

A CRUISE FOR OPIUM.

The revenue cutter Richard Rush went out to sea to-day on a cruise. It is believed the real object of the cruise is to intercept the steamer Gaelic, due to-morrow from Hong Kong, and make a thorough search for opium believed to be on board.

LARGE LOCOMOTIVES FOR THE C. & O.

Twenty-five very heavy locomotives have recently been ordered from the shops at Sacramento for use on the California & Oregon road. They will be of the largest class, and similar to those in use on the Tehachapi division of the Southern Pacific.

AN OFFER OF SIXTY PER CENT.

A meeting of the creditors of R. Dinsmore & Co., stock brokers, who failed last Saturday, was held this afternoon. The firm made an offer of 60 per cent., which was accepted by the creditors who were present.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A WALLA WALLA MAN PARTIALLY TARRED AND FEATHERED.

WALLA WALLA, Dec. 8.—Tuesday night F. J. J. Quirk, a dancing master, was assaulted on a back street by three masked men, who undertook to tar and feather him. They daubed his head and face plentifully with tar, but his cries attracted the attention of neighbors, and the assailants fled, leaving the tar and a bundle of feathers on the ground. Quirk fired at the vanishing trio without effect. He is a young man of good reputation. The identity of the assailants is unknown.

THE FIRE RECORD.

THE BLAZE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 8.—Sibley & Helmwood's candy factory burned this morning. The Brozel house and the Wells street chapel were also damaged. Total loss, $2[illegible],000; insurance, $90,000.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." 9
WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Agents.

The best and cheapest of Sweetmeats: Ghirardelli's Nickel Chocolate. Try it. 5

THE TREATY OF 1818.

An Official Statement of the Fisheries Dispute.

THE FACTS SENT TO CONGRESS.

Bayard Makes Protest after Protest Against the Seizures, and Warns Great Britain that She Must Pay all Damages.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Following is the president's letter transmitting to congress the communication of the secretary of state and correspondence in relation to the fisheries:

To the Senate and the House of Representatives: I transmit herewith a letter from the secretary of state, which is accompanied by correspondence in relation to the rights of American fishermen in British North American waters, and commend to your favorable consideration the suggestion that a commission be authorized by law to take perpetuating proofs of losses sustained during the past year by American fishermen, owing to their unfriendly and unwarranted treatment by local authorities of maritime provinces of the Dominion of Canada. I may have occasion hereafter to make further recommendations during the present session for such remedial legislation as may become necessary for the protection of the rights of our citizens engaged in open sea fisheries in North Atlantic waters.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EX. MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1886.

BAYARD'S LETTER.

Secretary Bayard, in his letter accompanying the correspondence relative to the fisheries in waters adjacent to British North America, says, referring to the treaty of Washington of June 5, 1854, and of the treaty of May 5, 1871: "It is deeply to be regretted that the efforts of this department to arrive at such an agreement as would permit instructions of like tenor to be issued by the government of Great Britain and the United States to guide citizens of the respective nationalities in the unmolested exercise of their right of fishing in the waters in question, and defining the limits of lawful action therein, have not as yet reached a final and satisfactory result. Although propositions are now pending for consideration, which it is hoped may prove the basis of a just and permanent settlement, yet, as supplementary to the published history of this long standing subject, as illustrating the obvious necessity, in the interest of amity and good neighborhood, of having a clear and well defined understanding of the relative rights of the two governments and their respective citizens, it is considered expedient that congress should have full knowledge of the action of the executive in the premises, to assist them in their deliberations upon this important subject. It would seem proper that steps in *perpetuam rei memoriam* should be taken by congress to allow proofs to be made and placed upon record of losses and injuries to our citizens, to enable them to be properly presented to her majesty's government for settlement, and that for this purpose a commission should be authorized by congress to take the necessary proofs of the respective claimants."

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence opens with a dispatch of the date of March 19, 1885, from Sir Lionel Sackville West, British minister, to Secretary Bayard, transmitting a request of Earl Roseberry to be informed whether it is the intention of the United States government to give notice to United States fishermen that they are now precluded from fishing in British North American territorial waters, as Her majesty's government is now considering the expediency of issuing a reciprocal notice with regard to British fishermen in American waters.

To the communication Secretary Bayard replied, under date of March 23, "that the fishery question is now understood to rest on existing treaties, precisely as though no fishing articles had been incorporated in the treaty of Washington."

Under date of Washington, May 10, 1886, Secretary Bayard wrote a long letter to Minister West concerning the seizure of the American schooner Joseph Story and the schooner David J. Adams. After pointing out the illegality of the seizures, the secretary says: "The effect of this colonial legislation and executive interpretation, if executed according to letter, would be not only to expand the restrictions and renunciations of the treaty of 1818, which related solely to inshore fishing within the three mile limit, so as to affect the deep sea fisheries, the right to which remained unquestioned and unimpaired for the enjoyment of citizens of the United States, but further to diminish, and practically to destroy, privileges expressly secured to American fishing vessels to visit those inshore waters for objects of shelter, repair of damages and purchase of wood and obtaining water. And there is no longer any inducement for American fishermen to dry and cure fish on the interdicted coasts of Canadian provinces, and as bait is no longer used or needed by them in order to take fish in inshore waters, to which the treaty of 1818 alone relates, I ask you to consider the results of excluding American vessels duly possessed of permits from their own government to touch and trade at Canadian ports, as well as to engage in deep sea fishing, from exercising freely the same customary and reasonable rights and privileges of trade in the ports of the British colonies as are freely allowed to British vessels in all ports of the United States."

A MORE POINTED REQUEST.

On May 20, 1886, Secretary Bayard addressed a second letter to Minister West, concerning the continued detention of the schooner Adams. He refers to the unrestrained, and what appears to him unwarranted, irregular and severe action of Canadian officials toward American vessels, and their apparent disposition to use the most extreme and technical reasons for interference with vessels not engaged in, or intended for in-shore fishing on their coast, and relates at considerable length the circumstances connected with the seizure of the Adams. He concludes by urging the importance of restricting all arrests of American fishing vessels for supposed or alleged violations of the convention of 1818, within the limitations and conditions laid down by the authorities of Great Britain in 1870, to-wit: That no vessel shall be seized unless it is evident and can be clearly proved that the offense of fishing has been committed, and the vessel itself captured within three miles of land. The letter concludes: "I will therefore ask you to procure such steps to be taken as shall cause such orders to be forthwith put in force under authority of her majesty's government."

On May 22, Secretary Bayard wrote to Minister West that he had telegraphed Phelps urging the advantage and need of coming to some immediate understanding expressive of the views of the two parties to the treaty, and that he had asked that these seizures be suspended without prejudice to legal results, pending an authoritative treatment of the main question. A simple acknowledgement of the receipt of his communication, and notice of its reference to the minister of foreign affairs, was the only reply made to this letter.

A PROTEST AND A WARNING.

On May 29 Secretary Bayard wrote to Minister West that he had just received an official imprint of the house of commons bill pending in the Canadian parliament, proposing forcible search, seizure and forfeiture of any foreign vessel within any harbor in Canada, or hovering within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors, in Canada, where such vessel has entered such waters for any purpose not permitted by the laws of nations, or by treaty or convention, or by any law of the United Kingdom or of Canada now in force. The secretary protests that the proposition is unwarranted, and concludes: "I have instructed Phelps to give notice that the government of Great Britain will be held liable for all losses and injuries to citizens of the United States and their property, caused by unauthorized and unfriendly action of Canadian officials to which I have referred."

On June 7 the secretary protested to Minister West against the seizure at Andrews, N. B., of the Annie M. Jordan, as "the withholding of legal commercial privileges from an American vessel" and notified the minister that Great Britain would be held responsible for loss and damage sustained by the owner.

On July 10 the secretary wrote to Minister West, informing him of the refusal of the Canadian authorities to allow American vessels to obtain ice, and to ship fish in bond to the United States at Picton, N. S., and concluded as follows: "Against this treatment I must instantly and formally protest as an unwarranted interpretation and application of the treaty by officers of the Dominion of Canada and province of Nova Scotia, as an infraction of the laws of commercial and maritime intercourse existing between the two countries, and as a violation of hospitality, and for any loss or injury resulting therefrom the government of Her British majesty will be held responsible."

A REVISION OF THE TREATY SUGGESTED.

Under date of July 23, Earl Roseberry wrote to Minister West, acknowledging the receipt of a dispatch from the minister, inclosing a copy of the note addressed to him by Secretary Bayard referring to the seizure of the Joseph Storey and David J. Adams. The earl enclosed a copy of an approved report of the Canadian privy council, justifying the course of Canada in the matter, and stated that her majesty's government entirely concurred in that passage of the report in which it is observed "that if the provisions of the convention of 1818 have become inconvenient to either contracting party, the utmost that good will and fair dealing can suggest is that the terms shall be reconsidered." The undersigned "would express a hope that the discussion which has arisen on the question may lead to renewed negotiations between Great Britain and the United States, and may have the result of establishing extended trade relations between the republic and Canada, and of removing all sources of irritation between the two countries." Enclosed in Earl Roseberry's communication is also an extract from a letter from the Marquis of Lansdowne to Earl Granville, in which he says: "Bayard's statement that the Dominion government is seeking by its action' in this matter to 'invade and destroy commercial rights and privileges secured to citizens of the United States under and by virtue of treaty stipulations with Great Britain,' is not warranted by the facts of the case. No attempt has been made, either by the authorities entrusted with the enforcement of the existing law, or by the parliament of the Dominion, to interfere with vessels engaged in *bona fide* commercial transactions upon the coast of the Dominion."

AN EXHIBITION OF HOSTILITY.

Under dates of August 9, 17 and 18, and September 10, Secretary Bayard complains of violation of the treaty stipulations on the part of the Canadian authorities towards the vessels Rattler, Golden Hind, Shiloh, Jane Ellen and Mollie Evans, declaring that such violations were distinctly unfriendly and contrary to the humanitarian laws of nations and the usages of civilized nations, and in the case of the Jane Ellen and Shiloh he asserts that the firing of guns across their bows was an unusual and uncalled for exhibition of hostility.

Under date of October 18, Secretary Bayard, after detailing to Minister West the circumstances of the seizure of the Everett Steele, says: "If, as I cannot permit myself to believe, Great Britain should refuse to citizens of the United States enjoyment of one of the plainest and most undeniable rights, the consequences would be so serious that they cannot be contemplated by this government but with great concern."

Under date of November 6, Secretary Bayard advises Minister Phelps of the seizure of the Marion Grimes, and the enforced lowering of the American flag by Capt. Quigley, of the Canadian cruiser Terror. In commenting upon this case the secretary says: "It seems hardly necessary to say that it is not until after condemnation by a prize court that the national flag of a vessel seized as a prize of war is hauled down by her captor."

A PROTEST BY PHELPS.

Under date of July 2 Minister Phelps addressed a communication to Earl Roseberry, protesting, in the name of the United States government, against the seizures made by Canadians as wholly unwarranted by the treaty of 1818, requesting the release of the vessels, and informing him that the United States would hold her majesty's government responsible for all losses sustained by American citizens growing out of the seizures.

The correspondence closes with a letter from Minister Phelps to Earl Roseberry, in which he combats the position taken by the Earl that her majesty's government can not take action in the matter of the seizures, because Canadian courts are considering all cases in dispute. Phelps maintains that the United States must look to the home government for redress and satisfaction, and for such instructions to the colonial authorities as will prevent future seizures. He suggests, as a means of preventing further collisions between American fishermen and Canadian officials, that an *ad interim* construction of the terms of the existing treaty be reached by mutual consent, to be carried out informally until a more permanent understanding be reached.

RAILROAD NOTES.

A ROAD THAT WILL PARALLEL THE N. P.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The *Sun's* Washington special says: James J. Hill, president of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba company, is in the city, looking after the company's interests in the northwest, and to urge a bill which Delegate Toole of Montana has introduced, granting the above road the right of way through the Fort Benton Indian reservation in Montana. The new line is to start from Menal, the present terminus of the road, and cross the reservation on a line between townships 153 and 154, to follow the Missouri river by the most convenient and practicable route to the valley of the Milk river; through the valley of the latter to Fort Assinaboine, and thence southwesterly to the great falls of the Missouri. This will parallel the Northern Pacific to a considerable extent through the valuable parts of Dakota and Montana.

A RUMOR WHICH GOULD PROMPTLY DENIES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 8.—A special dispatch from a correspondent at Fort Worth, Texas, says: "One of the largest and most important transactions ever recorded is now on foot. It is nothing less than a trade between Jay Gould and President Garrett of the Baltimore & Ohio, whereby the entire Baltimore & Ohio telegraph system is to be transferred to Gould, who now practically owns the Western Union. In return for the same, President Garrett is to receive the Wabash system, thus giving the Baltimore & Ohio a line to Kansas City from Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A reporter handed Jay Gould a copy of an Atlanta dispatch, stating that a deal between the Western Union and the Baltimore & Ohio had been arranged. Gould read the dispatch and wrote out the following across the face of it: "There is not a word of truth in it." Bates, of the B. & O., also denied the statement.

GARRETT RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—At the meeting of the board of directors of the B. & O. railroad to-day, Robert Garrett was re-elected president.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A STENOGRAPHER SHOT BY A CONTRACTOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mr. John C. Miller, a well-known stenographer and patent attorney of this city, who resides in Hyattsville, Md., was shot on F street, near Ninth, this afternoon by a contractor named George N. Walker, brother of Major Walker, late chief of police. After Walker fired Miller did not fall, but rushed upon Walker and attempted to take the pistol from him. They then had a struggle upon the sidewalk, Walker beating Miller over the head with the butt of the pistol until they were separated.

Walker, after his arrest, said to a reporter that he had for a long time been annoyed by insulting letters reflecting upon the character of his wife. Some of the letters were anonymous, while others bore Miller's signature. He had also been threatened with violence and had had Miller bound over to keep the peace. He had no intention, he said, of killing Miller, but meeting the latter accidentally on the street, and seeing him make a motion like he was drawing a pistol, he drew his weapon and fired several shots. Miller, after being shot, said, referring to Walker: "He sent his wife after me, as he has after many others." Miller's wound is dangerous and perhaps fatal. Walker was committed to jail.

A SHOCKING MURDER.

EATON, O., Dec. 8.—Wm. Lusel, a farm hand, last night undertook to rob the house of Daniel Christman, a mile and a half from this place. He killed Christman on the outside of the house with an ax, and then entered and struck Mrs. Christman, who was in bed, securing $20. He attempted to fire the house and fled on foot. The attempt to burn the house failed. Mrs. Christman will probably die. Intense excitement prevails and parties are in close pursuit of Lusel.

CLUVERIUS RESPITED.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—Governor Lee this evening respited Cluverius until the 14th of January.

Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial.

NORTHWEST MINES.

Review of Mines of Central and Southern Idaho.

THE GREAT WOOD RIVER DISTRICT.

The Salmon River Yankee Fork Rocky Bar and Other Mines—The Owyhee District—Snake River Placers, Etc. Etc.

CHAPTER VII

THE MINES OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN IDAHO

BY HERBERT [illegible]

The mines of Southern and Central Idaho embrace both lodes and placers. In their development the latter naturally came first, and for over a quarter of a century the names of the noted camps in the territory have been household words. Not less celebrated are the great quartz mines, to which we shall advert in the succeeding account. The mining history of Idaho has been remarkable, and her yield of precious metals very great.

Dismissing this topic, we will proceed to the briefest possible discussion of the geological status of the territory, preparatory to taking up in detail the more important mining localities and individual mines.

It will be convenient to consider the mining regions in the following order: The mines of Wood river, the mines of Salmon river and its tributaries, the mines of the Boise river and its tributaries; the mines of Washington county; the mines of Owyhee.

The first question an educated miner asks of mines is, What country rock are they in? To answer comprehensively in regard to the Idaho mines, we have to explain that a variety of vein bearing rocks exists. A very large granite area occupies the southern and southwestern parts, extending from near Yankee fork to Silver City, and from the Weiser country almost to Wood river, and covering fully 10,000 square miles. A great part of this region shows granite exclusively, but a portion has metamorphic strata lying upon and obscuring the granite. While in still other localities eruptive rocks—basalt—overlie both metamorphic and granitic series. In the Boise Basin and other auriferous tracts vast deposits of gravel overlie everything else. The granites recur in the deep sections made by the streams in other parts to a great extent, and there are the usual grounds for believing that they underlie the whole territory. The granite is the country, or wall rock, of the old and celebrated mines of Atlanta, and Rocky Bar, and prevails generally throughout Alturas and Boise counties, and the northern part of Owyhee, and the western parts of Alturas and Custer. The granite is of no uncommon sort, aside from its containing mineral veins, but throughout its extent there are unmistakable signs of subterranean chemical action, in that mineral and hot springs abound, and dykes of lava rocks are numerous. These are regarded as symptoms, or rather unfailing concomitants of vein formation. The springs are apt to be alkaline—a fact which will be regarded as very significant by those readers who have perused the discussion on vein-formative processes in the chapter on Cœur d'Alene.

The veins in granite as a rule are narrow, being not over three feet wide in most cases, but are very numerous. There are exceptions to this rule of narrowness, such as the Atlanta lode, which is seventy-five feet wide in places. The gangue is usually quartz, and there is a great deal of "horse" matter consisting of granite which is commonly supposed to have fallen into the vein, but which the observant reader if he has carefully regarded the theory of vein formation, will have no difficulty of accounting for in a more consistent way.

Both gold and silver are contained in the ores, and in varying proportion. The gold is native, and contained partly in the quartz, and partly in the associated pyrites, chalcopyrite, mispickel or zincblende. The silver is in the condition of chloride when near the surface, but in depth is found as sulphide or stephanite, or in ruby silver or gray copper. Zincblende is rare, and galena more so.

Proceeding to the more elevated regions north east of Boise, we find beyond the head of the headwaters of the Boise and its tributaries, an extensive region of limestone in heavy strata, carrying in the irregular bunchy lodes peculiar to that rock, the very valuable and extensive deposits of lead-silver ores, at Wood river. This is one of the most productive mining regions of the United States. Its ores are of a high grade usually, and are of the class denominated smeltings in contradistinction to the ores of the granite belt just described, which, of course, are milling ores. We will begin our brief review of the mines of Southern and Central Idaho, with a description of the Wood river deposits, touching chiefly upon their mode of occurrence and telling what has been done upon them, and enlarging upon the subject to the extent permissible by the limited space at command.

SEC. [illegible]—WOOD RIVER.

The Wood river region, like the Cœur d'Alene, is a mountainous and difficult country, whose wealth is in silver and lead. It lies at an elevation of from 5200 feet at the south (Bellevue) to 8000 in the north, near Galena, the distance being forty miles, or thereabouts. It contains one of the most extensive belts of argentiferous lead ore ever worked in the world, and only exceeded in the massive size of its veins by the gigantic lodes of Wardner. The first locations were made in 1879, and in the following year a grand rush began, which resulted in the discovery and development of hundreds of veins, over 200 of which are now or have been paying. Towns were built up, and business grew so extensive that a railroad was built to the mines from Granger, Wyoming, to Shoshone Junction, Cassia county, and thence north to Bellevue, Hailey and Ketchum, the principal mining centers, while a main branch, called the Oregon Short Line, was pushed on northwest to a junction with the Oregon Railway & Navigation company's line at Huntington, Baker county, Oregon. The introduction of railway communication gave a great impetus to mining enterprises on Wood river.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

The Wood river mining region has been divided into three principal sections, namely: Mineral Hill, extending north from Bellevue about fifteen miles; Bellevue and Warm Springs, thence ten miles north; Galena district, from Warm Springs to Sawtooth. Disregarding minor subdivisions, we will endeavor to tell briefly what mines there are, how they are worked, and what becomes of the ores.

The traveler entering the Wood river country by rail finds that the road rises gradually toward the north, entering the mountains proper at about Bellevue, the first mining locality. Here we will leave the railway. Across Wood river, which flows along the west side of Bellevue, is Broadford, the residence of a great many miners who are employed in the neighboring mines, of which many are notable, among them

THE MINNIE MOORE,

A mine which, according to rumor, has been sold lately for $1,000,000. This property has been worked for five years. It is worked by shaft, with drifts every fifty feet. The shaft is inclined and has three compartments, and is down about 250 feet. The lode is very large, and the ordinary output has been fifty tons per day, which is mainly second class, or concentrating ore. There is a first rate hoisting works, a concentrator with rolls and five lines of jigs, capable of handling 75 tons of ore per day, and a great many modern improvements besides. It employs 100 men and is owned by an English corporation who paid $500,000 for it. The annual product reaches 100,000 ounces of silver, and the ore produced in a year contains 2088 tons of lead. The latest strike in this mine has revealed an ore shoot six feet six inches thick, having in the middle a streak of steel galena and gray copper two feet thick, that is of very high grade, with three feet of good concentrating ore. There are fifty men now working and a carload of ore is daily shipped.

QUEEN OF THE HILLS

Has for three years occupied a prominent place among the Wood river mines. It is owned by the Bellevue Idaho Mining company of Salt Lake City, John A. Hunter president, [illegible] Conklin, treasurer, F. C. Horn secretary, [illegible] Park, vice-president, J. A. Lusk, superintendent. The ore as it comes from the mine is classified, and the second class is put through the concentrating mill, one of the most perfect and convenient in the country, the daily capacity is fifty tons. The mine is now shipping a carload of first-class ore and concentrates daily. The ore is brought from the mouth of the mine a few feet down hill to the rolls, whence it passes through the jigs, etc., situated in a building which is constructed in successive stages on the slope. The machinery is propelled by steam. There are from sixty-five to one hundred men employed, and a monthly dividend is paid. The 300 tons of concentrates and first-class ore goes to Denver to be smelted. The lead contents is 70 to 75 per cent; silver, 80 to 100 ounces.

The Queen has three-fourths of a mile of underground works. It should by all means be visited by those whose business takes them to Bellevue or Hailey. The monthly pay-roll of this and the other mines near by amounts to over $20,000 per month. The Queen shipped in 1885 3600 tons of ore, worth $464,000. Transportation and charges for treatment amounted to $37 per ton, or a total of $134,000. It costs $1 per ton to concentrate. This splendid mine affords the very best example of intelligent mining work, and well illustrates the advances that have been made in a country where six years ago only a few prospects were being worked and less than 1000 people were found where 10,000 live to-day in prosperity and security.

The King mine is on a vein sixty feet thick, carrying a quantity of gray copper ore. The Lark and Hamburg claims are worked intermittently, and yield principally galena. The Mammoth has a large body of low grade galena, which it has mainly shipped to Omaha and Salt Lake, although it put up its own smelting furnace in 1883. The Michigan comes next and also has a large vein. The Star is a good mine, containing a fair deposit of galena and gray copper. It is leased. The Queen Victoria, Monday, Oswego and other good mines are close by, and over on Ornament Hill are the Ornament, Guy, Ohio, and fully 100 other claims, all south of Croy creek, which runs into the Wood river just opposite Hailey.

Next north and lying on or around the elevation known as Mineral Hill, and between the river, Croy and Deer creeks, is Bullion district, six miles west by north of Hailey. Bullion City is in a gulch in the center of the district, surrounded by the Ophir, Bullion, Jay Gould, Mayflower, Eureka, Idahoan, O. K. and other rich mines. They are all rich in galena, gray copper, etc., which goes as high as 300 ounces and there is a great deal of it.

THE BULLION MINE

Has gray copper worth over 200 ounces, and in the mine are over two miles of underground works. It has a concentrator of twenty tons daily capacity, which paid for itself the first week it was put in operation. The mine was first opened in 1881, but not much ore was shipped until the railway got in, since when it has become a great producer. It sent in 1882 395 tons of ore to Salt Lake and received $310 per ton therefor. A hundred men were employed, and ten tons of first-class and twenty tons of second-class ore daily extracted, the second class ore being concentrated to about four tons. Work is now less active, and the Bullion has retrograded in the scale of importance. It is now working a small seam, from six to twelve inches wide, and taking out a little ore.

The Eureka mine is in a canyon near the town of Bullion. Its ore is ordinarily rich, carrying sixty to ninety ounces, with sixty per cent. lead at the best. A large proportion is second class or concentrating ore, which is dressed at the mine, the works having the capacity of seventy tons daily. The mine is regarded as very deep for that country, the shaft being down over 400 feet, over sixty feet of which was in solid galena.

THE MAYFLOWER,

One of the most important mines of the section, lies next above the Bullion, and but a short distance off. It is a great shipper of ores, and has now pre-dressing works capable of handling sixty tons daily, which are of the usual form, with jigs, Cornish rolls, etc. The mine is owned by Farwell & Co., of Chicago, who have derived wealth from it. They ship ore to Omaha. It is worked by tunnels, whose aggregate length is over 3000 feet. The vein averages a yard in thickness and yields very fine ore, 100 tons shipped to Omaha having averaged $180 per ton. The concentrations have amounted to six tons daily, and with first-class ore makes a carload of shipments per day. The mine is now closed down. In one of its earlier years it shipped 8000 tons of ore, 1000 tons of which, the first shipped, averaged 175 ounces silver, and 70 per cent. lead. The mine is said, sold for $100,000.

THE JAY GOULD

Comes next above the Mayflower and has shipped heavy amounts of ore of the richest sort. It has a concentrator and is worked by tunnels, one of which cuts the lode at a depth of [illegible] feet. The vein reaches six feet or more in thickness, a large proportion being first class smelting ore. It has yielded an average of ten tons per day for years at a time, of ore worth over $100 per ton. Large shipments have averaged 60 per cent. in lead, and 150 ounces silver. This mine was purchased by Warren Hussey, Esq., for $30,000 some years since, but is held much higher now.

THE IDAHOAN

Commonly regarded as the greatest of the Wood river mines, is situated about a mile from the town of Bullion. The lode is very prominent upon the surface and was early located. It is on a contact between lime and slate, and is nearly perpendicular. The ore is galena, with a small proportion of gray copper. At the surface the lode is twelve or fifteen feet thick, but gets wider with depth, reaching nearly thirty feet in places. Below there are a large number of narrower seams of ore lying between stringers of quartz which is somewhat mineralized with galena, etc., and suitable for concentration. The mine is worked by shaft and adits, and has been expensively fitted up with hoisting works, draining tunnel, etc. The ore is of a valuable quality, lots of many hundred tons averaging a hundred and twenty five dollars per ton in silver and lead. Among the improvements are a concentrator that cost $30,000, consisting of a rock breaker, Cornish rolls, revolving screens, ore dryer, double compartment jigs, size boxes, engine and boiler, a ditch 300 yards long, boarding house, office, blacksmith shop, two ore houses, two miles of railway track in and around the mine, and innumerable tunnels, winzes and shafts. This fine property was sold for $150,000 in 188[illegible]. In 1881 it produced $300,000, and this year has shipped as much as 100 tons per week.

OTHER CLAIMS

Near Deer creek are a large number of mines, of which we will casually mention the Wolf Tone, owned by a Philadelphia corporation; the Narrow Gauge No. 1, the Narrow Gauge No. 2, the Bannock, these being the property of Chicago people; the Robert Emmet, Montana, Bull Whacker, Washington, Davitt, Imperial, Snow Fly, all being shippers of ore, and some of them valuable mines.

Passing north to the Warm Springs district we enter another region of productive mines situated west and northwest of Ketchum. The Ontario is on Warm Spring creek, and has a lode six feet thick of rich galena and oxidized ore, which is worth over a hundred dollars per ton as it stands in the mine. This is the property of a powerful company, who own other properties in the neighborhood, but they have shut down the Ontario and its concentrator of late. Here are the Buzzo mining company's properties, producing concentrating ores which are dressed in a concentrator which belongs to the company, cost $6000, and has a daily capacity of forty tons and is driven by water power. The lode worked by this company is in limestone, carrying lead ores in a gangue of quartz, calcite and pink manganese. There are quite extensive underground works. Near by and similar to these are the Ajax, Night Hawk, Yellow Jacket and other mines. The first class shipping ore in this region is as valuable as any, and generally assays over a hundred dollars in silver and lead. The West Fork and Black Hawk mines belong to a Philadelphia company, whose smelter at Ketchum we will notice later. They paid $16,000 for the former mine, in which one man took out 300 tons of ore worth $50,000 in twenty days. Near the Ontario are the Elah Queen, North Star, Poorman and others in limestone and granite. The Queen has a concentrator, capacity fifty tons daily. Their ore averages 100 ounces silver, sixty five per cent. lead.

WARM SPRINGS CREEK

Rises in the high region whose culminating points are the Pinon peaks, about the head of Big and Little Smoky rivers. The creek flows east and empties into Wood river at Ketchum. At its head, or, more exactly, on the west slope of the divide which separates Warm Springs creek from the waters which flow westward, are a promising group of mines, of which the Carrie Leonard is chief. The Silver Star belongs to the Philadelphia Smelting company, and has a twenty-inch vein of gray copper, which assays very high. It has produced considerable ore in the four years of its working.

The Niagara mine belongs to the Ontario company, but is worked under lease by Messrs. Howe, Gooding, Neovre and Vivian, who have a fair sized deposit of good ore in sight. The Ajax is running a long tunnel, now in [illegible] feet, and expects a great development.

THE CARRIE LEONARD

Is not now a great producer. There are many thousand tons of concentrating ore in sight, and shipments this year have amounted to [illegible]. There is a [illegible] concentrator on the property of the company. The vein has average a yard in width.

SMOKY DISTRICT

Lies about the heads of Big and Little Smoky rivers, and contains many locations and a number of good mines. The center of the district, or districts, is about twenty five miles west of Ketchum. The Smoky Bullion Mining company of New York own the most valuable properties, among them the Providence, Ophir, Smoky Bullion and Wallace mines, some of which contain large bodies of galena rich in silver and gold. The company have a very fine concentrating plant of thirty tons daily capacity.

The Isabella claim has a three-foot vein of high grade silver ore, assaying from 150 to 300 ounces. The Huntington Mining company own the Little Smoky, Buckeye, and other claims. The Fourth of July is spoken of as an important claim. The King of the West is a fine one, but lacks machinery. The ores and concentrates produced in Smoky Bullion district are shipped to Ketchum via Warm Springs creek. To deliver ore at the smelter there costs $15 per ton, and they are subject to a charge of $30 per ton for treatment as they run low in leads. These expenses are declared too heavy for the ores to stand. There was a five stamp mill in use to work the tailings from the concentrator, but its success or failure has not been announced. The idea was that free gold existed in the ore. The Smoky district contains perhaps 200 miners. Six thousand tons of ore are on the dump of the Silver Star mine, which is owned by the Philadelphia Mining and Smelting company, and daily shipments of high grade ore are made to Ketchum. The vein varies from four to nineteen feet in width. It is proposed to expend $100,000 on a concentrator.

Elkhorn gulch, east of Ketchum, contains some fine properties, chief among them being

THE ELKHORN MINE,

Which is on a lode in limestone, which dips sixty degrees east and appears like an ordinary vein in having regular walls. It is worked by shafts and tunnels and contains an almost solid mass of lead ores, galena, and oxidized compounds, from two to nine feet thick. The output of this mine in 1884 was [illegible] tons, averaging eighty seven ounces silver and [illegible] per cent. lead; gross product, $[illegible]; net dividends, $102,000. The group of mines about here, called the Elkhorn group, produced in the same year [illegible] ounces gold, 184,400 ounces silver, and [illegible] tons lead, of a total value of $300,000, and gave employment to twenty persons.

The Parker mine, a mile above the Elkhorn, is the deepest mine in Wood river. It is owned by W. H. West. Its lode is in lime, and is from five to eight feet thick, a part only of the vein matter being ore, which assays at least 110 ounces silver and 40 per cent. lead. The total annual production lies between $100,000 and $200,000, reaching in 1884 $1[illegible],000, of which $79,000 were dividends. Its ledge is about a yard wide, and contains several distinct ore bodies, producing ores that reach [illegible] ounces silver and 65 per cent. lead. Near this mine is the Baltimore, a valuable claim, as yet hardly developed but has paid $40,000 in one year.

THE NOONDAY

Situated on Elkhorn mountain four miles east of Ketchum, has a fine lode six to ten feet wide, of oxidized ore, soft, and requiring no blasting, that runs from 20 to 70 per cent. lead, with forty to eighty ounces silver, with small pockets of richer silver ore intermingled with it. The main ore body is concentrating ore and contains large quantities of it. In tunnel No. [illegible] the vein is narrower, from four to seven feet, yielding 30 to 60 per cent. lead, and forty to 150 ounces silver. "There is one spot over forty feet long, whence over 300 tons of ore have been extracted that yielded 160 ounces silver and 50 per cent. lead, ending in a deposit of galena eight feet wide, with native silver. In the deep shaft, which is down 300 feet, the vein at the bottom is over four feet wide, well mixed with mineral. In the lower workings are large bodies of talc in the vein, carrying high grade ore. The hanging wall is slate, foot wall limestone. The Noonday company own the Noonday, Benlyn and Juniata claims, all in high-grade ore, easy of access by a wagon road over which teams can haul five tons in a wagon to Hailey, twelve miles, being a slight descent all the way. The mine's production in 188[illegible] was $[illegible] as reported.

The Quaker City mine, owned by Prof. Jenney and others, but now worked under lease, has at times produced some very rich ores. Assays made this year gave 2300, 1[illegible] and [illegible] ounces silver per ton as the contents of galena shipped at various times, aggregating twelve [illegible].

ON EAST FORK.

Northeast of Hailey, is the Paymaster mine, owned by the Philadelphia Smelting company, and worked by tunnels and an incline. The vein is very rich, and containing numerous pockets of galena. The North Star, also owned by the company, has shipped much of its output, it assaying from 100 to 130 ounces silver and [illegible] per cent. lead. The ore is mostly arsenical pyrites and galena, and a concentrator has been erected to treat it. The vein now worked is twenty five feet wide, with bunches of first class ore scattered through a large body of low concentrating ore. A tramway [illegible] mile long is to connect the mine with the railway. The output is over forty tons per day.

The Morning Star, the first extension of the North Star, makes as promising a showing. The Southern Star is on a three foot lode in which is a narrow ore-streak, assaying well in lead and silver, and containing $10 or $20 per ton in gold, a rare accompaniment in galena mines.

The Pride of Idaho, on the south fork of the East Fork is described as a well defined ledge, eighteen inches thick, in limestone, and is worked by four tunnels. Its ore assays from fifty to 300 ounces. Its vein is exposed for 100 yards on the surface. Its output in 1884 was about $20,000, the weight of ore being 100 tons.

The Silver Fortune, on East Fork, has what is pronounced to be the largest body of ore on Wood river. The vein is sixteen feet wide, of low grade ore, lead sixty per cent., silver forty ounces. It is about to be worked on a large scale. Such ore commands a sufficient price in the smelters to make the working profitable, and there seems to be a great prospect of wealth from this well named mine.

LITTLE WOOD RIVER DISTRICT

Lies twenty miles east of Hailey on one of the forks of Little Wood river. In it are several mining properties of note, of which the principal is the Muldoon, a noted mine and the property of the Little Wood River Mining and Smelting company, a branch of the Philadelphia Mining and Smelting company, who have operated so extensively at and around Ketchum. The company bought, four years ago, the Muldoon mine, paying for it $100,000, and set to work to develop their property thoroughly. They ran a main tunnel 300 feet on the vein, in ore all the way, and connected the extremity of it with the surface by a perpendicular upraise, which was also in solid ore. Five levels were run from this shaft, every seventy feet or thereabouts, the tons of the ore taken out being sent to a smelter that was by that time provided. They built a tramway [illegible] feet long from the dumps to the foot of the mountain, with ore houses at each end. The smelting works are elaborate and complete, and are not surpassed elsewhere in the mountains. There are two of Rankin, Brayton & Co.'s forty ton, water jacket, blast smelting furnaces, with blowers, ore crushers, sampling floors, etc. There is a full and complete Brush electric light plant, and twenty [illegible] kilns, each of 1000 bushels capacity, connected by a tramway with the works. The [illegible] tons of ore for the test was smelted and over 100 tons of bullion produced. The working is successful. Iron ore for fluxing is found twelve miles distant. The ore first extracted assayed [illegible] per cent. lead and 100 ounces silver. The product for 188[illegible] was $[illegible],000 in gold and silver, lead not reported. After quite a season of active work, the smelting establishment closed and is understood to be for sale. The mine has produced largely and various encouraging developments have been made. An ore body containing five feet of solid galena was found in the Muldoon soon after its purchase which assayed [illegible] ounces.

NORTH FROM KETCHUM

The country becomes more elevated and the size of Wood river diminishes as we approach its sources. Numerous creeks, Eagle creek, Fox creek, Porphyry creek, Jack creek, Boulder creek, Canyon creek, Owl creek, Cherry creek and some others come down from high mountains, on whose sides a great many prospects have been found. The town of Galena sits at an elevation of 7400 feet and is surrounded by lead silver mines, the district being the most northerly of what is considered the Wood river country. A toll road leads west to the west fork of Salmon river over a pass very little short of 9000 feet high, and trails lead north and east, connecting the Wood river country with Sawtooth and other camps north, east and west.

The Senate group of mines, just north of Galena and about the headwaters of Cherry creek, are the principal claims. They are the Senate, Kid, Chief, Red Cloud, etc. The Senate vein is in places as wide as thirteen feet, but averages less. It carries a very large percentage of iron oxides, and less lead, and assays twenty ounces of silver and upwards per ton. The mine is worked by tunnel 550 feet long with an upraise to surface 750 feet. The best ores assay thirty to fifty ounces, with twenty five to forty per cent. lead. Fourteen men are now extracting ore. A smelter of thirty tons daily capacity was erected by the company, but it is understood not to have been successful. It is now being converted into a concentrator to dress the large quantities of low grade ore. Lime, for fluxing, is abundant, and is procured from the Scorpion mine. The President, Delta and Conway Castle mines, owned by a New York mining company, are near by. The latter has a five foot vein, assaying fifty per cent. lead and as high as [illegible] ounces silver. The company have effected a good deal of development on their claims.

The Dresden mine resembles the lead mines of Wisconsin, Iowa, etc., in having a cap of limestone, underneath which is the galena. At this mine there are 150 ounces silver to the ton, and the ore seam is two feet wide.

SMELTING AND CONCENTRATING.

Reduction works were [illegible] necessity in Wood river as soon as the nature of the ores became known, and several projects for smelting immediately took form. The smelters now existing were for most part introduced early, and were intended to operate only upon local ores. They are given in this table, which also states their daily capacity in tons of charge—not necessarily in tons of ore, which is a very different thing.

	Tons
Ketchum smelting works	[illegible]
Galena smelting works	[illegible]
Muldoon smelting works	[illegible]
Hailey smelting works	[illegible]
Bellevue smelting works	[illegible]
Total daily capacity	[illegible]

THE KETCHUM ESTABLISHMENT,

Owned by the Philadelphia Mining and Smelting company, is the most extensive and complete. In fact, it is really equal to the combined capacities of all the remainder of the smelters in the Pacific northwest. It is situated on the west side of Wood river at the mouth of Warm Springs creek, half a mile from Ketchum, on a convenient table land, and comprises four blast furnaces, five calciners, twenty bee-hive charcoal kilns, etc. The buildings, which are commodious and durable, are lighted by electricity and contain all the modern improvements. The railway track is laid to the site, facilitating the transfer of heavy freight necessary in such a business. Coke is used in part as fuel for the stacks, being mixed with charcoal. The first furnaces put in were two forty ton stacks of the style called the Pacific galena smelter, but these proving insufficient, four of another model, such as had proved their worth in Colorado, were introduced and the old ones discarded. Power for the works is had by means of a ditch bringing water from Warm Springs creek. Thermal waters falling into it keep it from freezing during the coldest winters. Wood for fuel is plenty, iron oxide is derived from a convenient mine (Chase's) on East Fork, and limestone abounds. The company has a half million of dollars invested in the works, besides which it owns and operates fourteen mines, and buys ores from many others. In 1884 the establishment reduced [illegible] tons of ore from 111 mines. The average product was eighty six ounces per ton, amounting in all to 335,000 ounces silver. The Elkhorn mine furnished ores producing 140,000 ounces, the Ontario 18,000. No roasting furnaces were put up at first, but subsequently five were built for the purpose, it is said, of roasting all the high grade galena ores so as to prevent the accumulation of iron matte. This procedure is not followed elsewhere in the United States as far as the writer knows, but it may, nevertheless, be advisable in the circumstances prevailing at Ketchum.

THE BUSINESS OF SMELTING

On Wood river has never prospered. Only two establishments entered upon it in a business like manner, and then, despite the utmost exertions, and the expenditure of immense sums of money, have not succeeded greatly. One of them has professedly retired from business, and the other is kept going mainly by owning and operating a great number of mines on its own account, which furnish a tolerably steady supply.

People will ask why it is that so extensive an institution, situated in the very midst of a mining region wherein there are more than 200 mines producing lead-silver ores that imperatively require smelting, should not be able to make money. The answer is, because these mines produce nothing but lead-silver ores. This is paradoxical, but true. With such ores the bullion, the valuable product of smelting, weighs nearly as much as the ores that are smelted to produce it. Pure galena contains 86 per cent. of lead, and were there no loss in the process would produce for each ton 1720 pounds of lead bullion. This requires to be carried to market, for it is worthless in the wilds of Idaho, and the transportation costs as much as does that of galena itself. Where then is the profit of smelting? What good does it do to turn galena into base bullion if it does not lessen transportation rates? The great smelters in Colorado and Salt Lake know that smelting galena is profitless, and that of oxidized lead ores (carbonates) next to profitless, but they utilize such lead ore to smelt ores which have no lead, and thus kill two birds with one stone, as it were. They perform at once two operations, one easy but profitless, the other difficult but profitable, and so make money. Such work is not possible in Wood river whereas this ore is run high in lead, but is very lucrative in Salt Lake, Denver, Leadville, etc., where there are thousands and thousands of tons of ore too refractory to treat otherwise than by smelting, which pay well to smelt in connection with the Wood river galena. Accordingly the work has drifted to points where a variety of ores may be had, such as Denver, Pueblo, Omaha, Kansas City, etc., and is leaving the mining districts almost entirely. It follows that if raw lead ores are useful for fluxing other ores, a demand for them will spring up wherever the latter are produced. It will, in case transportation is not too high, pay to carry them for long distances to smelt with such ores, as is done now in the most advanced mining regions, such as Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Montana. Accordingly we find that a large proportion of the heavy lead ore of Wood river goes to distant points for reduction even as far as Omaha. What their own smelters are unable to treat profitably goes a thousand miles and is smelted at a profit along with "dry" ore, and the Wood river miner, the Union Pacific railway, the Omaha ore smelter and the shipper of dry ore all make money out of the transaction. A great proportion of the ore here, and in fact any anywhere, require to be dressed to fit them for smelting and to remove the worthless gangue, which would otherwise have to be transported, and

CONCENTRATING MACHINERY

Has been largely adopted. By this means several tons of second-class ore is acted upon so as to separate its valuable part, the particles of galena generally, from the quartz or calc spar with which it was held, and this useful operation is effected by means of crushing rolls and jigs. The ore that is suited for this is styled by miners second-class ore, a term that has no allusion to its value in money, but only to its proportion of gangue. First class ore is such as does not require concentrating, it being sufficiently pure to stand shipping without treatment. This business, the concentration of ores, is a very proper one for the miners of Wood River, and the ore-dressing works there have proved indispensable and profitable.

The principal concentrating works and their daily capacity in tons of raw ore treated are:

Company	Tons
Minnie Moore	[illegible]
Queen of the Hills	[illegible]
Hailey Concentrator	[illegible]
Wolftone	[illegible]
Mayflower	[illegible]
Narrow Gauge	[illegible]
North Star	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario	[illegible]
Silver King	[illegible]
Little Wood River	[illegible]
Total daily capacity	[illegible]

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION

As for statistics relating to the production of the Wood river mines, we have to present the conclusions of the director of the mint, who gives for the aggregate output of Alturas county, in which the mines are, the following summaries: For 1881, $281,70[illegible]; 188[illegible], [illegible]; 1882, $[illegible]45,000; 1884, $1,080,000; 1884, $1,[illegible],000; 1885, $2,1[illegible],000.

From these estimates we shall be able to get approximately at the output of the Wood river districts by subtracting the regular product of the other mines of Alturas county. In 1881 the lead silver product was nothing, and it will be well to assume that the sum given for that year was the average output of the other mines. If, then, we subtract $281,000 from the estimates for the following years we have: 1881, —; 1882, $660,000; 1883, $800,000; 1884, $1,[illegible]; 1885, $1,810,000, which are very moderate estimates indeed, and will strike the people of Wood river as entirely too low. To this we should add the value of the lead product, which we may assume to bear to the silver the proportion it did in 1885, which was one to three or thereabouts, we shall have made an approximation, very rough to be sure, but infinitely preferable to the exaggerated and indefinite guesses which are so widely published as the product of the Wood river mines. For example we were told in 1883 that the product for that year was close to $5,000,000 in lead and silver. We prefer to state it at $[illegible],000. That of 1884 is by our approximation about $1,075,000; 1884, $1,065,000, and 1885 $2,500,000. Everybody will admit that there is no need of exaggerating the output of a country that produces such sums, and indeed Wood river has taken an assured position among the greatest and most permanent camps in America. We speak of her as an old camp, full of years and honors, the recognized stand-by of a proud territory, yet looking back only six years to the beginning of her mining career, it seems incredible, though the case has often been paralleled, that so much could have been accomplished by the united might of so few people. Wood river has now entered the assured and satisfied stage to which all mining camps arrive when the "permanency" of their mines is settled and proved. There is nothing more to do save to work her mines. How long they will continue their present output is not to be guessed at, but indications favor a long productive existence. Those who [illegible] upon the possibilities of [illegible] the often reiterated assertion that the lead vein belt is [illegible] miles long, and twenty five to fifty broad," and contains innumerable still unprospected veins.

SEC. 2—QUARTZ MINES OF YANKEE FORK AND SALMON RIVER.

Yankee Fork district is, with the exception of the Wood river and Cœur d'Alenes, the most important mining district of the northwest, and if we take into account the celebrity, value and productiveness of its principal mines, in which it far surpasses any others, it will be seen and acknowledged that the region in question possesses an importance and interest for the mining student much beyond anything else which the whole North Pacific coast can offer. Here are found the Charles Dickens and General Custer mines, of both of which it is said that they are "the richest mines in the world," and likewise we are told that in Yankee Fork a comparatively small number of miners are extracting more wealth per capita than an equal number anywhere else in the world, or, in other words, that a miner's work is much more productive on Yankee Fork than elsewhere on earth. This may or may not be so, but there is a strong presumption that it is true as far as the gold and silver mines of the United States are concerned, and in the absence of outside statistics bearing on the subject it may be allowed to be true for all the world besides. This is certainly a great distinction for the Idaho mines, and worth taking into account.

In the whole district of Yankee Fork there are a great many mines and mining claims, of variable richness, and differing as much as those of other extensive districts. It is hardly worth while to describe them in detail, inasmuch as by so doing we should lose sight of the objects of these articles. The great representative mines of the district are the Gen. Custer and Charles Dickens, and we will confine ourselves to a brief description of them and a few others.

YANKEE FORK DISTRICT

Lies upon the stream of that name, which rises in the northwestern part of Lemhi county, flows southwest and empties into the Salmon river in Custer county. Upon it and in the district are the mining camps of Custer and Bonanza City, the latter at the mouth of West creek, the former some miles above, and in the vicinity of the great mines of which we will speak. Three noted elevations in the neighborhood constitute a sort of chain, which is cut through by the Fork. These are Mount Estes, north of Custer City, Norton hill, between the mount and the Fork, and Custer hill, across the Fork or on its left side. The Montana mine is on Mount Estes, the Charles Dickens on Norton hill and the Custer on Custer hill. Thus they are not many miles apart. Mount Estes is 10,000 feet high and the Montana mine upon its side 9500 feet. The altitude of Custer peak is given as 8700 feet, Custer mine 8400, Custer City and Bonanza about [illegible], Challis, the county seat, 5400, and the highest point of the stage road between the two latter places, 9000 feet. These are among the highest altitudes at which extensive mining is done in North America, although Leadville and Bodie are somewhat in excess of this, and a few mines in Colorado are far higher.

THE CHARLES DICKENS MINE

Was discovered in 1875 by W. A. Norton, the first location on Norton hill. The ledge is traceable for two miles or more, by the existence of much float rock. The discoverer began to work the ore in a small way by pounding up the richer pieces in a hand mortar, and actually took out in this way over $10,000, with the help of one hired man, in a month. Sometimes they got a thousand dollars in a day. Then Mr. Norton shipped two small lots, one to Salt Lake and one to Swansea, and got returns as high as $[illegible]700 per ton, the whole receipts being $15,000. In 1876 twenty three tons were shipped, producing over $17,000. In 1878 an arrastra was built, and in two months or so produced $32,4[illegible], crushing two tons per day. For several years this contrivance, supplemented by a pan and settler, filled the requirements of a mill, running six months in the year and taking out $10,000 or $15,000 per month. The winter months were spent in running tunnels and otherwise developing the mine, six or eight men being employed, the summer force being twice that. Two tunnels were run, aggregating by 188[illegible], 1400 feet in length. The principal vein is six to ten feet in width, with spots of twenty feet. The best ore contains values of $1000 to $8000 per ton in gold and silver, with a great deal of second class ore running from $100 to $[illegible] per ton, and thousands of tons of third class or low grade ore, containing from $[illegible] to $[illegible], which of course could not be worked. The gold and silver are in nearly equal proportions at 300 feet down, while on the surface the gold largely predominates. The ores extracted of late years have mostly been sent to the Custer mill for reduction and have averaged over $400 per ton. The highest grade ore has been for some time stored in the mine, and the lowest grade on the dump. About twelve men are commonly employed, and these are paid $4 per day and board, (the usual wages for miners in Idaho being $[illegible], without board,) and are looked upon as confidential employes, as is necessarily the case where opportunities for peculating are so great.

No one knows, even approximately, the resources of this great mine. Its working has been conducted upon a scrimping, narrow scale, but, very possibly, with as good results as if it had been done in the spread-eagle style so common in the mining regions. Mr. Norton having died, the mine was offered for sale, and a company was organized in London to purchase it, the price being £300,000, or nearly $1,500,000, the most to be paid in shares. The new company's stock is £250,000 in shares of £1 each. The expert sent to report on the property last summer declared that the ore on the dumps and in sight is worth £225,000, or more than the purchase price. Messrs. Bainbridge, Seymour & Rathbone, of London, are the company's consulting engineers. Judging by reports, it may be expected that the mine will be worked on a great scale in the future.

The mineral zone on Mount Custer covers an area of three or four square miles, and contains the General Custer, Summit, Badger, Unknown, Grand Prize, Golconda, Alta, Continental, Gen. Miles, Vishnu, and other mines. The first named is the most important, and is hardly second to the Dickens in wealth.

THE GEN. CUSTER

Mine was discovered by E. E. Dodge in 187[illegible] [illegible] the following year. As it first appeared the croppings showed sixty or eighty feet high, for 600 feet in length, a huge precipice of quartz against the side of the mountain, left so by the erosion and removal of the hanging wall. The great amount of rich ore which has been taken from this exposure has not removed these immensely rich croppings entirely, but on the contrary a great deal of pay rock is yet left above ground. Viewed thus, as a mine whose abundant resources are largely above instead of beneath the surface, this is the most singular mine in America, and has not its counterpart in the world. The discoverers in two years shipped $[illegible] worth of ore from the croppings, some of which yielded $800 to $1000 per ton, 80 per cent. of it silver, the rest gold. It was then worked as a quarry, and mining experts who came to report on it saw two or three millions of dollars in sight. In 1879 Haggin, Tevis, Grayson & [illegible] of San Francisco bought the mine for $100,000, it is said, though there seems a remarkable discrepancy between the purchase price and the wealth in sight. In 1880 they put up a thirty stamp silver mill, one of the best on the coast, and for several years the most productive. Since it has turned out a million dollars' worth of silver and gold bars each year, not altogether from the Custer mine, but from ore worked as custom lots from many neighboring mines, especially the Dickens, and all the Mt. Custer claims. It cost, they say, $150,000, including freight, setting up, etc., and comprises a 100-horse power engine and boilers, eight pans, four settlers, thirty stamps and works thirty five tons daily.

The total product of the Custer mine is thought to have been three millions, and the ore supply shows little signs of diminution. These bare facts give no coherent ideas of the vast wealth of the two mines described. To get a competent idea of what they are, they must be visited, for it is beyond the power of figures or of the imagination to conceive what a really great mine looks like. The view of the Custer mine is in some respects not less sublime and attractive than Niagara falls, or any other great natural object.

The Unknown mine lies upon the Custer lode, next the great mine, and is owned by the same company. It shipped $100,000 worth of ore in 1877-8, the average value per ton being $450. On the summit of Mount Custer is the Summit mine, a large deposit, which produces some ore worth $200 and over. The Badger produces from $20,000 to $40,000 per year, and is developed by fully a half mile of drifts. On Custer mountain there are, besides, the Continental, Vishnu, General Miles, Annie, etc.

MOUNT ESTES,

Named from the discoverer of the first quartz vein located, is about six miles from Bonanza, at the head of Jordan creek, and contains a belt of very rich quartz ledges, on which are the Montana, Charles, Wain (the first discovery), Hidden Treasure, etc.

The Montana, the principal location, is worked by shaft down 500 feet or so, where the vein is four to twelve feet wide, half ore. The average assay is $150 per ton in gold and silver, gold predominating. Forty tons worked at the Custer mill averaged $300 per ton, and 153 tons produced $[illegible]. Ore shipped to Bay Horse, Salt Lake, Omaha, etc., has aggregated a quarter of a million dollars. The Whale mine is a very important claim, and has made several men rich. Its first shipment of forty tons to the Custer mill yielded $400 per ton.

The Hidden Treasure, Yankee Fork, Cynosure, Snow Bird, Pioneer, Omaha, Colorado, Tonto, Goldstone, Antelope, etc., have all produced more or rich less ore, and the most of them are being worked.

KINNIKINIK DISTRICT

Lies upon the creek of that name, a tributary of the Salmon, and is properly a part of Bay Horse district. It comprises a considerable number of locations, the principal ones being on the Ella vein, which is traceable for four miles. The walls are lime and the ore is carbonate of lead, carrying from $30 to $200, and sometimes containing as an impurity as high as 50 per cent. of iron. The pay streak averages two feet thick. The Overland, Faithful Boy, Monitor and Ella are all on this vein. They are on Poverty Flat, four miles from the site of the Salmon River Smelting company's smelter at Clayton.

On Squaw creek, a few miles above Clayton, are some valuable claims which, like those of Bay Horse and Kinnikinik, are in limestone. So also are those of Garden creek at Challis.

The Josephus mine, of Daily, Robinson & Co., is said to have developed of late a very rich body of ore, sulphurets, chlorides, etc., that assays from 400 to 700 ounces. In the wonderful mineral region of Custer county the story is not at all incredible, and the Josephus may yet rival the great mines of Yankee Fork.

RICHES OF CUSTER COUNTY

Speaking generally, Custer county is a region of inestimable wealth in minerals, as is the whole Salmon river country. Everybody knows the story of the rich placer discoveries, whence so much gold has been taken out. This gold undoubtedly came from the ledges of quartz along the stream and its tributaries, and this consideration set men to prospecting for lodes. They found them, and found generally a mixture of ores of gold and silver in veins throughout a country of wonderful extent and magnificent resources. Lemhi county upon the north, through which the Salmon flows, is geographically similar to Custer, and participates in the same immense treasures of gold and silver. The country is very elevated toward the south and east, the general altitude of the Bitter Root range on the east being about 10,000 feet, while the Sawtooth mountains in the south are not much less. Consequently the climate is very rigorous, with deep snow in winter.

Below Challis, in the Salmon river country, there are many mining districts of moderate importance in quartz mining, in a region which in former times was renowned for the extent and and richness of the placers. The best known districts where quartz veins are found are Warren's, Florence, Elk City, Meadow creek, etc., in Idaho county, in the most central part of the territory, and the more elevated districts which surround Salmon City in Lemhi county.

WARREN'S DISTRICT,

Warren's district, Idaho county, contains many quartz lodes, mostly narrow, seldom exceeding three feet, in a granite country, and the quartz carries gold, silver, blende, galena and antimony sulphide—all sparingly—and pyrite in larger quantity. Tellurium is said to exist there in combination with gold in the Keystone claim. Telluric silver (Hessite) is also reported. Scheelite, a rare mineral, the tungstate of lime, is reported in the Charity vein. The Little Giant quartz mine has been the leading producer, its ore yielding over $200 per ton. It occurs in a thin sheet upon the foot wall of the ledge. The mine has a five stamp water mill. The Tramp mine has a vein of from eight to thirty inches in thickness, which mills from $16 to $40 per ton. The Knott mine has been quite extensively worked. It is situated three miles west of Washington, and hauls the ore two miles to be crushed. It yields $1[illegible] per ton, and the vein is from two to six feet thick. A two-tub arrastre is used in connection with it. The Alden vein is narrower, is well situated for working and yields from $8 to $17 per ton.

The Keystone has over 1000 feet of tunnels and cuts, the vein is narrow and the ore pays from $45 to $100 per ton, and is removed down to the water level. The Charity yields from $10 to $1[illegible] per ton, and has a tunnel 600 feet long, with a five-stamp mill at its mouth. The President has a small vein of rock worth from $17 to $40. The Rescue has hoisting works capable of sinking [illegible]00 feet, and is considerably developed. It is supposed to have yielded nearly $100,000. Large quantities of its rock paid from $5[illegible] to $75 per ton. The total amount of Rescue rock crushed has been over 1000 tons, and from all the claims about 4000 tons in the fifteen or sixteen years since quartz production began in this district.

In Elk City district several quartz claims have been worked somewhat, and a mill has been put up, and in Florence district the Harpster & Little silver mine has been the scene of considerable exploring work. The vein is from two to four feet thick, and assays in spots from $1[illegible] to $[illegible] per ton in silver.

YELLOW JACKET DISTRICT

Is sixty miles west of Salmon City. Its quartz carries free gold assaying from $12 to $75 per ton. There are two great veins called the North American and South American, respectively, which run parallel and are traceable for two miles, with a breadth of forty or fifty feet each. A three-stamp mill is in use for crushing, and the rock pays $15 to $20 per ton, it is said. The Hoosier claim is said to average $70 per ton. The country rock is called porphyry, not being granite or limestone. Rocks of this doubtful description may well be called miners' porphyry, and the writer begs to propose the term as a designation for all rocks whose correct name is either not known or not reported. Perhaps by dint of ridicule the prospectors, who are an intelligent class and do not like to be laughed at, can in time be got to post themselves up in a branch of knowledge which belongs so closely to their craft as does that which treats of the names and kinds of rocks.

PRAIRIE BASIN

Is ten miles from the American mines and has, besides placers, some quartz mines which carry both gold and silver. The Watch Tower, True Blue, Monument and Bobtail are the principal locations. The Watch Tower has a ten foot vein in quartzite. The Monument crops out thirty feet high, is twelve feet wide, and assays $10 to $[illegible]00 per ton. The True Blue shipped two tons which paid $248 per ton.

Twenty miles north of Yellow Jacket is a large galena belt whose ores assay 6[illegible] per cent. lead and forty to ninety ounces silver, but have received no attention on account of the inaccessibility of their situation.

There are a large number of gold quartz veins in the region drained by the middle and upper Salmon river, particularly along the creeks which drain into it from the Bitter Root mountains. The Freeman mine, near Salmon City, has a two foot vein which pays $30 per ton in gold in the stamp mill. Near by is a huge vein, the Silver Star, twelve feet wide, and with 50,000 tons of ore in sight, worth $20 in gold, they say. The Washoe mine is narrower, but richer. The Shoo Fly mine, on Moose creek, fifteen miles from Salmon City, has a vein of twelve feet, 100 tons of whose quartz paid $30 per ton. A five-stamp mill has produced from this claim $30,000 in gold. The El Dorado has a six foot vein which mills $10. There is a good twenty-stamp mill and wire tramway. The R[illegible]ger is [illegible].

NORTH FORK DISTRICT

About Gibbonsville, forty miles northwest of Salmon City and still in Lemhi county is the North Fork district, also called Dahlonega district. The quartz veins here are of generous width, three to nine feet, carrying free gold and sulphurets. The yield is from $20 to $180 per ton. The principal locations are the Huron, Rose, Oulda, Sucker, Golden Circle, Eureka, etc., some of which have paid well. An English company purchased seven claims and consolidated them under one management, the price being $250,000 as reported. A ten-stamp mill, with chlorination works was put up, and in eighteen months the shipments of gold amounted to $40,000. Mining, hauling and milling their rock usually aggregate $12 per ton, while the average product is $40. The district, as remarked by a correspondent, is a very promising one, as it abounds in ore of a kind which can be cheaply reduced, and the product not being bulky can be cheaply transported.

MINERAL HILL

District is forty five miles from Salmon City, northwest. The principal mine is the Kentuck, on a seven foot vein, quartz, traceable for 4500 feet, and assaying $175 to $1500 per ton, as reported. The mine is a very valuable one, is opened and worked by tunnels, and adjoins the Grunter mine, whose rock assays similarly. A ten stamp mill, operated for sixty days on the quartz, took out enough to pay for mill and all other improvements.

LEMHI DISTRICT

Southeast of Salmon City, contains the Viola mine, at Nicholai, described as a vast vein of galena and carbonates, sixty feet wide, and carrying from 40 to 60 per cent. of lead, and from thirty to seventy ounces of silver. Twenty-five thousand tons per month have been shipped to Omaha, Kansas City and Denver, and it is estimated that the production has been over $300,000, with 50,000 tons of first-class ore in sight. A smelter is now in operation here.

SPRING MOUNTAIN DISTRICT,

East of Salmon City, also contains deposits of galena and carbonates, [illegible] 60 per cent. lead, and [illegible] silver. A [illegible] corded, and the [illegible] erected a thirty-ton [illegible]

THE BAY [illegible]

Bay Horse district [illegible] river, where it [illegible] River mountains, [illegible] Yankee Fork and [illegible] very elevated and [illegible] past thousands of [illegible] its numerous ledges and [illegible] worked. The Ramshorn [illegible] scene of the most active [illegible] still productive. This [illegible] cal "experts" the [illegible] ence, being traceable [illegible] miles, with an average [illegible] the mere matter of [illegible] completely dwarfed by [illegible] Mother lode of California [illegible] of an average width of [illegible] and the Yank ledge of [illegible] able for twenty miles. [illegible] The country rock [illegible] lie is slate—the formation [illegible] vorable to the existence of [illegible] quartz. The ore in the [illegible] per, silver, lead and iron. [illegible] per, (in this case silver [illegible] ruby silver and chloride. [illegible] of the Ramshorn mine, [illegible] are down 700 feet. The [illegible] (1878) it shipped forty [illegible] and received $87,000 [illegible] seventy-eight tons, which [illegible] silver. In 1880 it shipped [illegible] Bay Horse, near by, [illegible] from $100 to $500 per ton [illegible] averaging 288 ounces. [illegible] twenty men, it produced [illegible] $400,000, and still retained [illegible] grade ores in small [illegible] By 1885 10,000 tons had [illegible] Ramshorn, Utah Boy, Post [illegible] yielding about 120 ounces [illegible] per cent. lead. The gross [illegible] be, in silver, $1,440,000 [illegible] per pound in unrefined [illegible] total, $1,448,000. This [illegible] worked by a very rich [illegible] expense in developing [illegible] long since become certain [illegible]

The Excelsior has a vein [illegible] sends to the smelter [illegible] 34 per cent. lead, at the rate of [illegible] daily. The [illegible] Ramshorn, is a contact vein [illegible] limestone, and contains lead [illegible] from $30 to $1000 dollars per [illegible] varies from four to thirteen [illegible] three tons of ore produced [illegible] and some shipments gave [illegible] cent. lead.

The Skylark is on a vein [illegible] $50 to $500 in silver, [illegible] or 200 tons, $200 per ton.

The Riverview is near by [illegible] on valuable ores.

SMELTING [illegible]

A great part of the ores [illegible] containing lead, it was [illegible] could not be extracted by [illegible] smelting; and, though [illegible] least adapted to a rough, [illegible] cessible region, like the one [illegible] tending circumstances are [illegible] smelting in the district [illegible] the operator, and [illegible] the miners. In 1880 the Bay [illegible] Smelting company, an [illegible] built a very small plant [illegible] trict, having one water [illegible] tons nominal capacity, [illegible] breaker and blower, and a [illegible] milling ores which [illegible] so. The power is furnished [illegible] creek. The whole [illegible] ran thirty days and almost [illegible] ducing $100,000 worth of [illegible] then it has run a good [illegible] running at present. [illegible] very large and the [illegible] profitable, in fact, that [illegible] incited to try their luck, [illegible] rather more complete [illegible] at the mouth of Kinnikinik [illegible] pacity is thirty tons, but [illegible] erence to an increase [illegible] former smelter, known as the [illegible] into the hands of the owners of [illegible] mine—Gilmer, Salisbury and [illegible] ed another stack of forty [illegible] it themselves. One hundred [illegible] men are employed at the [illegible] average cost of ore treatment [illegible] mining and transportation, [illegible] is a refining plant attached [illegible] works.

The company is buying all [illegible] other claims and are [illegible] from the Ramshorn. [illegible] year about September 1, [illegible] of ore on hand and [illegible] draw more from. [illegible] one feels justified in [illegible] Ramshorn company, at least, [illegible] of milling have no terrors.

SEC 4.—OTHER DISTRICTS [illegible] IDAHO.

Sawtooth district lies north of [illegible] the extreme headwaters of the [illegible] Salmon rivers. The region is very [illegible] ing among the high peaks of [illegible] range, over 8000 feet high, [illegible] numerous creeks, these on [illegible] into the Boise, these south [illegible]

THE [illegible]

Of all this very elevated [illegible] mineral veins are of very [illegible] fined and massive, [illegible] There is no doubt about [illegible] matter, and its quality [illegible] also. The ores are silver [illegible] gold. The silver is [illegible] sulphides (argentite) [illegible] ly antimonial (pyrargyrite) [illegible] (stephanite) comes [illegible] ous zinc blende is [illegible] antimony sulphide. [illegible] it became clear to the [illegible] ing would not [illegible] case of sulphurets [illegible] compounds of silver, [illegible] substances which impair [illegible] tion. Roasting milling is the [illegible] in the absence of galena, [illegible] There are now two mills [illegible] chloridizing furnaces—one, the [illegible] Vienna, of twenty stamps, [illegible] lumbia and Beaver mill, [illegible] stamps. The latter was [illegible] forty five days that year, [illegible] silver bars. The other [illegible] less a sum than $250,000, [illegible] four years since, when [illegible] batteries, pans and other [illegible] nearest railway station, [illegible] daily capacity of this beautiful [illegible] of the C. & B. mill, fifteen tons.

THE [illegible]

Is an Eastern corporation, of [illegible] and a plethoric pocket book [illegible] that the prospectors like to [illegible]

There are three canyons [illegible] vide the district, the northern [illegible] Creek canyon, running [illegible] miles below the town of [illegible] lake is in the gulch. [illegible] miles eastward is Beaver [illegible] distance still further [illegible] which the camp called Vienna [illegible] mines are about the head [illegible] Vienna company's claims, [illegible] ber, are on Smiley gulch. [illegible] 200 men usually. The Vienna [illegible] best in the district and is [illegible] duction of $25,000 per [illegible] developed of any mine in the [illegible] produced very high grade [illegible] shipments to Salt Lake [illegible] The vein has varied [illegible] feet, with streaks worth [illegible]

The Nellie mine [illegible] it assaying in small [illegible] ton. This mine is [illegible] gether with other [illegible] York company. The other [illegible] tooth, Champion, Hudson, [illegible]

The Mountain King has [illegible] as a mine of fabulous [illegible] the Custer mine. It crops [illegible] above the surface of the [illegible] sixteen feet in places, [illegible] ver and sulphurets [illegible] dollars in gold, $200 in [illegible] dred tons shipped to [illegible] $240 per ton. The [illegible] two tunnels, which [illegible] worth from $75 to [illegible] for $100,000 to Illinois [illegible]

The Pilgrim was [illegible] immediately for [illegible] people. It is now [illegible] by a tunnel over [illegible] winzes and upraises [illegible] to twenty-five feet [illegible] is in granite. The [illegible] ruby silver, and [illegible] in spots, averaging [illegible] great extent of [illegible]

The Columbia [illegible] and valuable [illegible] work has been [illegible] The mill at [illegible] one of [illegible] Great [illegible] profitable [illegible]

The L[illegible] on an average, dwindling to a foot in pla and yields are worth $100 and $200 per Select samples reach $2000. It and the Co bia claim are owned by the Columbia & Be Mining company.

The Bidwell and Beaver extensions are b mile from the Pilgrim and are owned by York parties. They comprise 3000 feet o good ledge, carrying ruby and native sil worth as high as $1 per pound.

The Solace is owned by Haggin & Hearst, San Francisco and has had a good dea money expended on it, and it is well develop It was discovered in 1882, and was sold dire after for $30,000. It carries argentite and pyrargyrite, worth as high as $3000 per ton. number of other claims near by are also ow by the above named speculators.

The Eureka, Fulton, Hidden Treasure, Atl tic, Minnie Alta and Iconic are all considera developed, and two or three of these have p duced largely.

The district, taken generally, is one of most important in Idaho, and contains mine known value which are being worked for w there is in them. The rich company wh owns the Vienna properties is doing its work a style of thoroughness and durability uns passed in the territory. Their claims prom well and the depression of silver has not aff ed this district as it has others.

MINERAL HILL GOLD MINES

The lead and silver bearing formations Wood river cease about eight miles west Hailey where begins the granite formati The quartz veins carry gold, mainly, and s very promising veins have been found, but or none have as yet been worked to any exte The region is regarded [illegible] as a country great possibilities, and some of the prospec which as yet do not deserve the name of mi are held at tremendous figures. There are t immense lodes of quartz that extend parallel miles and are about [illegible] apart. One is granite, while the other appears to lie in c tact of granite and miner's porphyry. On south vein is the [illegible] mine, 150[illegible] 600 feet, having decomposed, spongy quar that is claimed to pay $2[illegible] per ton the plates. There is an adit on the vein 70 fe long, the pay rock being from five to sixty f wide in this length. There is a great deal granite in the vein, but this, too, is said assay something. The best ore is upon t hanging wall. There are a thousand feet mo of development work, and quartz of a grad that seems to pay can be got anywhere on t vein. There is a twenty-stamp mill of good c struction. The mining property is said to be able at $500,000. The Donovan mine is up the other vein, a mile or so from the Camas and consists of three locations, aggregating ov 3000 feet of ledge. The ore body is usually fro four to six feet wide, and in places is twice tha Development amounts to little, there being t or three short tunnels aggregating perhaps 50 feet. It mills in places $20 per ton and mor It is likely that if these veins were worked on large scale they might be made to pay as well the large mines of California and the Blac Hills. These are the most important claims present, but there are numerous others of pro able value.

ROCKY BAR.

Some of the most important mines of Idah are found in Rocky Bar and Atlanta district very old locations, having first been organize during war times, more than twenty years ag The Ada Elmore, Idaho, Vishnu, Bonaparte an Monarch mines have become celebrated, an that part of the territory is classic minin ground. We will deal with Rocky Bar firs This district lies upon Bear creek and other a fluents of the South fork of Boise river, west b north of Hailey and northeast of Boise City The country is granite, with some porphyry syenite, etc. The veins are gold-bearing, an the quartz is easily worked by the free millin process.

THE ADA ELMORE

Was located in 1863, among the first quartz loc tions in the territory. It lies on Bear creek, jus above Rocky Bar, and has been worked to abou 250 feet below water level. The vein at th early workings averaged two feet thick, wort $80 per ton. The best selected samples re turned $500 per ton, and the total product ha footed up fully a million and a half. The late workings have been upon a portion of the vei which is from four to fifteen feet wide, whic yields $40 per ton. The mine has been shu down for long periods, only to start up agai and surprise those who thought it exhausted o its ore. The milling was first performed in ten-stamp mill, but this was found insufficien and a second mill was put up. This is now de clared unable to cope with the vast reserves ore, and a third mill is now being added, o fifty stamps, but so constructed as to be capabl of enlargement to 100 if considered advisable One hundred and fifty men are now employe The Elmore hoisting works, completed in 188 are very complete and efficient, consisting of shaft house seventy feet high, and 41x27 fe ground measurement; engine house 40 fe square; boiler house 60x86 feet; two-compar ment shaft, [illegible]x14; hoist engine of 125-hors power; Cornish and plunger pumps actuated b separate engines of [illegible] horse. The property i now controlled by the Alturas Gold compan an English organization, which is preparing t work on a grand scale, having secured a larg number of properties by bond or purchase, th most of them mines like the Elmore, of forme note, but not by any means exhausted worked out.

ON IDAHO HILL

Are the group of mines known as the Idah Wizard King, Vishnu, Sierra and Emmet. Th Vishnu stands next to the Elmore in importance and embraces two distinct veins, one of whic constitutes the Idaho claim now merged int the Vishnu. The ores are free milling gold, o great richness, one lot of ninety-eight ton yielding $200 per ton. Extensive mill runs produced $60 per ton, the mill (1[illegible] stamp turning out from $100 to $1500 per day in gol Eight hundred thousand dollars was said have been extracted up to and including 188 after eighteen years of spasmodic work. great deal of ground yet remains to be explored and this great mine will doubtless be celebrate as a producer for another generation at least The veins average six feet in width.

The Bonaparte mine is a celebrated propert eight miles southeast of Rocky bar, and ha been worked for many years. The mine is de veloped to a depth of 300 feet, and yielde a large sum. Its ore is of a rebellious charac ter, carrying antimony, zinc, etc., and require roasting before amalgamation.

Red Warrior is two miles south of Rocky bar and is the center of a group of old and well tried mines. The Wide West has been worke over 330 feet deep, the vein averaging two fe wide, and has yielded over a quarter of a mil lion. The rock pays $ 5 per ton, and is worke in a ten-stamp mill belonging to the company Near by are several claims—the Golden Eagle Bennett and others—all of which have bee worked mainly in a small way.

The Alturas mine, owned by the Alturas Gold company, is in Blake's gulch, one-half mile from Rocky Bar. It is worked by a 160 foot tunnel, and the ores are said to average $[illegible] per ton. The company is now building a fifty stamp mill, late developments having been highly encouraging.

The less important, or at least, less developed mines are the Confederate, Star, Bonanza, Mountain Buck and others. They all contain rich ores and some of them have been considerably worked. Interest has awakened in the Rocky Bar mines of late through the investments of the Alturas Gold company, and the camp is now enjoying what may be called a boom. The mines were long since proved to be extensive and paying, and 200 stamps soon will be running upon uncommonly rich rock.

THE ATLANTA DISTRICT

Is fifteen miles north of Rocky Bar, on the middle fork of Boise river. The formation is similar to that of the latter district, being granite, and the veins, which are still stronger than those, carry silver and gold in nearly equal proportions, thus differing much from the Rocky Bar mines, which contain gold almost exclusively. Atlanta hill, an elevation between Yuba creek and the Middle Fork, contains the most important mines of the district, and it is truly one of the most wonderful repositories of mineral wealth in the world. Running through this hill [illegible] is the world famous Atlanta ledge, a colossal vein or aggregation of veins from thirty to eighty feet wide, traceable for two miles in length and of unknown depth. It has been compared, for extent and richness, to the Veta Grande and Veta Madre veins, of Mexico, and to the Comstock. On this huge lode there are several valuable locations—the Monarch, Atlanta, 1600 feet long, the Buffalo, [illegible] feet [illegible], and other claims.

THE MONARCH MINE

Was discovered in 1864 and is the most celebrated of all the Atlanta mines, and has been the greatest producer. It has been worked to a depth of over 400 feet, and has yielded variously, sometimes thousands of dollars per day, and again running at a loss. The great lode is divided in this mine, into separate veins or streaks of very different character and value, some an inch wide, some ten feet, and carrying, where they carry anything at all, ruby silver, native silver, sulphide of silver and native gold. A portion of the vein, fifty by twenty feet, directly at the surface, produced $200,000, and [illegible] tons of ore, shipped to Denver ten years ago, paid $700,000, which is declared to have galena and carbonates, which bear from [illegible] to 60 per cent. lead, and forty-five to 120 ounces silver. A great many claims have been recorded, and the Spring Mining company has erected a thirty ton water jacket furnace, etc.

THE BAY HORSE MINES.

Bay Horse district lies in the bight of Salmon river, where it turns north among the Salmon River mountains, after receiving the waters of Yankee Fork and Kinnikinik. The country is very elevated and is rich in mineral. In the past thousands of locations have been made on its numerous ledges and a great many mines worked. The Ramshorn lode has been the scene of the most activity and mines upon it are still productive. This has been thought by local "experts" the longest quartz vein in existence, being traceable, some say, for nearly nine miles, with an average width of six feet; but in the mere matter of length and thickness it is completely dwarfed by two veins at least, the Mother lode of California, sixty miles long and of an average width of fifteen or twenty feet, and the Yank ledge of Southern Oregon, traceable for twenty miles, with a width of 250 feet. The country rock in which all these huge ledges lie is slate—the formation apparently most favorable to the existence of immense bodies of quartz. The ore in the Ramshorn carries copper, silver, lead and iron. There are gray copper, (in this case silver fahl-ore), native silver, ruby silver and chloride. The deepest workings of the Ramshorn mine, the principal location, are down 700 feet. The first year it was worked (1878) it shipped forty-eight tons to Salt Lake and received $27,000 therefor, in 1879 it shipped seventy eight tons, which averaged 400 ounces silver. In 1880 it shipped to the new smelter at Bay Horse, near by, 500 tons, which paid from $100 to $500 per ton, and in 1881 300 tons, averaging 248 ounces. Working from [illegible] to twenty men, it produced in four years about $400,000, and still retained a large lot of lower grade ores to smelt when opportunity offered. By 1885 10,000 tons had been extracted from the Ramshorn, Utah Boy, Post Boy and [illegible], yielding about 120 ounces silver per ton and [illegible] per cent. lead. The gross value would thus be, in silver, $1,440,000, in lead, (worth [illegible] per pound in unrefined condition,) $8,000; total, $1,448,000. This mine is owned and worked by a very rich company, who spare no expense in developing their property, having long since become certain of its value.

The Excelsior has a vein of seven feet, and sends to the smelter ores worth 108 ounces and 34 per cent. lead, at the rate of ten or fifteen tons daily. The Beardsley, three miles from the Ramshorn, is a contact vein between [illegible] and limestone, and contains lead carbonates, worth from $30 to $1000 dollars per ton. The ore body varies from four to thirteen feet wide. Thirty-three tons of ore produced 112 ounces per ton, and some shipments gave 68 ounces and [illegible] per cent. lead.

The Skylark is on a vein which yields from $50 to $500 in silver, averaging, in lots of 100 or 200 tons, $200 per ton.

The Riverview is near by and is likewise rich in valuable ores.

SMELTING ORES.

A great part of the ores of Bay Horse district containing lead, it was obvious that their values could not be extracted by any other process than smelting and, though this process is not in the least adapted to a rough, comparatively inaccessible region, like the one in question, the attending circumstances are such as to have made smelting in the district peculiarly successful to the operator, and immensely advantageous to the miners. In 1880 the Bay Horse Mining & Smelting company, an Omaha organization, built a very small plant in the center of the district, having one water jacket furnace of twenty tons nominal capacity, provided only with rock breaker and blower, and a five-stamp battery for milling ores which could be profitably worked so. The power is furnished by the neighboring creek. The whole apparatus cost $35,000. It ran thirty days and almost paid for itself, producing $100,000 worth of base bullion. Since then it has run a good part of the time and is running at present. Its earnings have been very large and the investment profitable—so profitable, in fact, that another company were incited to try their luck, and built in 1881 a rather more complete establishment on the river, at the mouth of Kinnikinik creek. Their capacity is thirty tons, but are arranged with reference to an increase to 100 tons daily. The former smelter, known as the Bay Horse, fell into the hands of the owners of the Ramshorn mine—Gilmer, Salisbury and Haggin—who added another stack of forty tons capacity and run it themselves. One hundred and twenty-five men are employed at the mine and smelter. The average cost of ore treatment is $15 per ton; mining and transportation, $10 per ton. There is a refining plant attached to the reduction works.

The company is buying all ores that offer from other claims and are taking out large quantities from the Ramshorn. They began running this year about September 1, having a large reserve of ore on hand and their own great mine to draw more from. Under such circumstances one feels justified in proclaiming that for the Ramshorn company, at least, the uncertainties of milling have no terrors.

SEC. 4.—OTHER DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL IDAHO

Sawtooth district lies north of Wood river, in the extreme head waters of the South Boise and Salmon rivers. The region is very elevated, lying among the high peaks of the Sawtooth range, over 8000 feet high, and is drained by numerous creeks, those on the south flowing into the Boise, those north into the Salmon.

THE COUNTRY ROCK

Of all this very elevated region is granite. The mineral veins are of very good size, well defined and massive, with prominent outcrops. There is no doubt about the quantity of vein matter, and its quality is in places very high also. The ores are silver bearing, without much gold. The silver is mainly in the condition of sulphides (argentite) and ruby silver, principally antimonial (pyrargyrite). Brittle silver ore (stephanite) comes next, and some argentiferous zinc blende is found. Also argentiferous antimony sulphide. Such being the ores, it became clear to the miners that free milling would not answer, for it is, in case of sulphurous and antimonial compounds of silver, necessary to remove these substances which impair or prevent amalgamation. Roasting milling is the proper treatment in the absence of galena, and it was adopted. There are now two mills complete with roasting chloridizing furnaces—one, the Vienna mill, at Vienna, of twenty stamps, the other the Columbia and Beaver mill, at Sawtooth, of [illegible] stamps. The latter was built in 1883, and ran forty five days that year, producing $50,000 in silver bars. The other mill cost, it is said, no less a sum than $250,000, being constructed four years since, when transportation of heavy batteries, pans and other apparatus from the nearest railway station, cost enormously. The daily capacity of this beautiful mill is fifty tons; of the [illegible] B. mill, fifteen tons.

THE VIENNA COMPANY

Is an Eastern corporation, of magnificent ideas and a plethoric pocket book—the sort of men that the prospectors like to meet.

There are three canyons or gulches which divide the district the northwest one being Lake creek canyon, running into Salmon river [illegible] miles below the town of Sawtooth. Alturas lake is in the gulch. Parallel with it, but three miles eastward is Beaver gulch, and an equal distance still further east is Smiley gulch, in which the camp called Vienna is located. The mines are about the heads of these gulches. The Vienna company's claims, twenty-seven in number, are on Smiley gulch. This firm employs 200 men usually. The Vienna mine is one of the best in the district and is credited with a production of $25,000 per month. It is the most developed of any mine in the vicinity, and has produced very high grade ore, one of its earlier shipments to Salt Lake yielding $400 per ton. The vein has varied between two and seven feet, with streaks worth $2000 per ton.

The Nellie mine has produced still richer ore, assaying in small lots as high as $3000 per ton. This mine is worked by tunnel, and is, together with other claims is owned by a New York company. The other claims are the Sawtooth, Champion, Hudson, etc.

The Mountain King has been much spoken of as a mine of fabulous resources, only second to the Custer mine. It crops out half a dozen feet above the surface of the granite, and widens to sixteen feet in places, five feet being ruby silver and sulphuret ore, worth, with eight or ten dollars in gold, $200 to $800 per ton. One hundred tons shipped to Salt Lake gave returns of $240 per ton. The vein was early opened by two tunnels, which exposed 2000 tons of ore worth from $75 to $100. This claim was sold for $100,000 to Illinois parties.

The Pilgrim was discovered in 1880 and sold immediately for $30,000 to California people. It is now leased. It is worked by a tunnel over 1000 feet long, having winzes and upraises, the ledge being [illegible] twenty five feet wide and nearly vertical, in granite. The ore is silver sulphurets and [illegible] by silver, and runs above 3000 ounces per ton in spots, averaging 100 ounces throughout a great extent of ground.

The Columbia and Beaver are very prominent and valuable mines, on which a great deal of work has been done with satisfactory results. The mill at Sawtooth was erected to work the ore of these claims, but also works custom ore. Great activity is prevailing here, and a profitable run is going on.

The Lucky Boy is on a rich vein, [illegible] dwindling to a foot in places, [illegible] worth $100 and $200 per ton. [illegible] reach $2000. It and the Columbia & Beaver are owned by the Columbia & Beaver company.

The [illegible] and Beaver extensions are half a mile from the Pilgrim, and are owned by New York parties. They comprise 3000 feet on a [illegible] ledge, carrying ruby and native silver [illegible] as high as $1 per pound.

The [illegible] is owned by Haggin & Hearst, of San Francisco, and has had a good deal of money expended on it, and it is well developed. It was discovered in 1882, and was sold directly [illegible] for $40,000. It carries argentite and pyrargyrite, worth as high as $2000 per ton. A number of other claims near by are also owned by these named speculators.

[illegible] Fulton, Hidden Treasure, Atlanta, [illegible] and Icolin are all considerably [illegible], and two or three of these have produced largely.

[illegible], taken generally, is one of the [illegible] districts in Idaho, and contains mines of [illegible] which are being worked for what [illegible] in them. The rich company which [illegible] the Vienna properties is doing its work in [illegible] thoroughness and durability unsurpassed in the territory. Their claims promise [illegible], and the depression of silver has not affected [illegible] as it has others.

MINERAL HILL GOLD MINES

The lead and silver-bearing formations of Wood river cease about eight miles west of [illegible], where begins the granite formation [illegible] veins carry gold, mainly, and some [illegible] producing veins have been found, but few [illegible] have as yet been worked to any extent. [illegible] is regarded of late as a country of [illegible], and some of the prospects [illegible] do not deserve the name of mines [illegible] tremendous figures. There are two [illegible] lines of quartz that extend parallel for [illegible] about a mile apart. One is in [illegible], while the other appears to be in contact [illegible] granite and miner's porphyry. On the [illegible] is the Camas mine, 1000 by [illegible], having decomposed, spongy quartz, [illegible] claimed to pay $25 per ton on [illegible]. There is an adit on the vein 400 feet [illegible], the pay rock being from five to sixty feet [illegible] this length. There is a great deal of [illegible] in the vein, but this, too, is said to [illegible] something. The best ore is upon the [illegible] wall. There are a thousand feet more [illegible] development work, and quartz of a grade [illegible] to pay can be got anywhere on the [illegible]. There is a twenty-stamp mill of good construction [illegible]. The mining property is said to be for [illegible] $100,000. The Donovan mine is upon [illegible] a mile or so from the Camas, [illegible] of three locations, aggregating over [illegible] of ledge. The ore body is usually from [illegible] feet wide, and in places is twice that. [illegible] amounts to little, there being two [illegible] tunnels aggregating perhaps 500 [illegible] in places $20 per ton and more. [illegible] that if these veins were worked on a [illegible] scale they might be made to pay as well as [illegible] mines of California and the Black [illegible]. These are the most important claims at [illegible], but there are numerous others of prob[illegible].

ROCKY BAR.

[illegible] the most important mines of Idaho [illegible] in Rocky Bar and Atlanta districts, [illegible] locations, having first been organized [illegible] times, more than twenty years ago. [illegible] Elmore, Idaho, Vishnu, Bonaparte and [illegible] mines have become celebrated, and [illegible] part of the territory is classic mining [illegible]. We will deal with Rocky Bar first. [illegible] lies upon Bear creek and other affluents of the [illegible] South fork of Boise river, west by [illegible] of Bailey and northeast of Boise City. [illegible] is granite, with some porphyry, [illegible] etc. The veins are gold-bearing, and [illegible] is easily worked by the free milling [illegible].

THE ADA ELMORE

[illegible] located in 1864, among the first quartz locations in the territory. It lies on Bear creek, just [illegible] Rocky Bar, and has been worked to about [illegible] below water level. The vein at the [illegible] workings averaged two feet thick, worth [illegible] per ton. The best selected samples returned $500 per ton, and the total product has [illegible] fully a million and a half. The later [illegible] have been upon a portion of the vein [illegible] from four to fifteen feet wide, which [illegible] per ton. The mine has been shut [illegible] long periods, only to start up again [illegible] those who thought it exhausted of [illegible]. The milling was first performed in a [illegible] mill, but this was found insufficient [illegible] second mill was put up. This is now [illegible] unable to cope with the vast reserves of [illegible], and a third mill is now being added, of [illegible] stamps, but so constructed as to be capable [illegible] to 100 if considered advisable. [illegible] hundred and fifty men are now employed. The Elmore hoisting works, completed in 1882, are very complete and efficient, consisting of a [illegible] seventy feet high, and 41x27 feet ground measurement; engine house 40 feet [illegible]; boiler house 60x80 feet two-compartment shaft, 6x14 hoist engine of 1[illegible] horse power; Cornish and plunger pumps actuated by [illegible] engines of 125 horse. The property is now controlled by the Alturas Gold company, an English organization, which is preparing to work on a grand scale, having secured a large number of properties by bond or purchase, the [illegible] mines like the Elmore, of former [illegible], but not by any means exhausted or worked out.

ON IDAHO HILL

[illegible] group of mines known as the Idaho, [illegible] King, Vishnu, Sierra and Emmet. The [illegible] stands next to the Elmore in importance, [illegible] two distinct veins, one of which [illegible] the Idaho claim now merged into [illegible]. The ores are free milling gold, of [illegible] fineness, one lot of ninety-eight tons [illegible] $200 per ton. Extensive mill runs [illegible] $60 per ton, the mill (1[illegible] stamp) [illegible] from $1,000 to $1500 per day in gold. [illegible] hundred thousand dollars was said to [illegible] been extracted up to and including 1884, [illegible] eighteen years of spasmodic work. A [illegible] of ground yet remains to be explored, [illegible] great mine will doubtless be celebrated [illegible] for another generation at least. [illegible] average six feet in width.

The Bonaparte mine is a celebrated property [illegible] miles southeast of Rocky Bar, and has [illegible] worked for many years. The mine is [illegible] to a depth of 300 feet, and yielded [illegible]. Its ore is of a rebellious character, carrying antimony, zinc, etc., and requires [illegible] before amalgamation.

The Warrior is two miles south of Rocky Bar, [illegible] the center of a group of old and well [illegible] mines. The Wide West has been worked [illegible] 300 feet deep, the vein averaging two feet [illegible], and has yielded over a quarter of a million. The rock pays $35 per ton and is worked [illegible] stamp mill belonging to the company. [illegible] are several claims—the Golden Eagle, [illegible] and others—all of which have been worked, mainly in a small way.

The Alturas mine owned by the Alturas Gold company, is in Blake's gulch, one-half mile [illegible] Rocky Bar. It is worked by a 1800 foot [illegible], and the ores are said to average $60 per ton. The company is now building a fifty stamp mill, late developments having been highly encouraging.

The less important, or, at least, less developed mines are the Confederate, Star, Bonanza, [illegible] Buck and others. They all contain [illegible], and some of them have been considerably worked. Interest has awakened in the Rocky Bar mines of late through the investments of the Alturas Gold company, and the [illegible] is now enjoying what may be called a [illegible]. The mines were long since proved to be [illegible] and paying, and 250 stamps soon will be [illegible] upon uncommonly rich rock.

THE ATLANTA DISTRICT

[illegible] miles north of Rocky Bar, on the middle fork of Boise river. The formation is similar to that of the latter district, being granite, and the veins, which are still stronger than [illegible], carry silver and gold in nearly equal proportion, thus differing much from the Rocky Bar mines, which contain gold almost exclusively. Atlanta hill, an elevation between [illegible] creek and the Middle Fork, contains the [illegible] important mines of the district, and it is [illegible] one of the most wonderful repositories of mineral wealth in the world. Running through [illegible] hill, or "butte," is the world famous Atlanta [illegible], a mineral vein or aggregation of veins [illegible] thirty to eighty feet wide, traceable for [illegible] miles in length and of unknown depth. It [illegible] compared, for extent and richness, to the Veta Grande and Veta Madre veins, of [illegible], and to the Comstock. On this huge [illegible] there are several valuable locations—the [illegible] or Atlanta, 1500 feet long, the Buffalo, [illegible] feet long, and other claims.

THE MONARCH MINE

[illegible] discovered in 1864, and is the most celebrated of all the Atlanta mines, and has been [illegible] producer. It has been worked to a [illegible] of over 400 feet, and has yielded various [illegible] thousands of dollars per day, and [illegible] working at a loss. The great lode is [illegible] in this mine, into separate veins or [illegible] of very different character and value, [illegible] ten feet, and carrying, [illegible] anything at all, ruby silver, [illegible] sulphides of silver and native gold. [illegible] vein, fifty by twenty feet, [illegible] produced $200,000, and [illegible] shipped to Denver ten years [illegible], which is declared to have been the highest returns ever received from such an amount of ore in the United States, or probably elsewhere. One miner broke down in this claim $60,000 worth of ore in one day's work, it being worth $8 per pound! Four hundred feet of the workable vein was stoped out to a depth of 300 feet, and the product was $1,160,000. The ore was formerly worked by a wet crushing, ten stamp mill, but this being found unsatisfactory, the mine was leased for several years to people who made a good thing out of it, and the company took it back as quickly as they could. For a number of years nothing has been done of great moment, and the mine has been put upon sale. It is to be hoped that it will fall into the hands of those who will work it energetically.

West of the Monarch is

THE BUFFALO MINE

As rich, but not as extensive as the other and like it, the scene of former great works, but not now in operation. It is worked by shaft, and has steam hoisting works on a good scale. It is down 500 or more feet, and has six or seven levels more or less advanced. The main pay streak is two or three feet wide, carrying a medium grade of ore, with narrower streaks of ruby silver of great richness. It is to be observed that ore considered of low grade in Atlanta is such as would elsewhere be thought rich.

These almost incomparable mines are now shut down. The Tahoma, a claim as good as any, sold in 1882 or thereabouts for $115,000, as was said, and it is again offered for sale, with its twenty stamp mill, and is reported to have been accepted. The Buffalo and Atlanta claims are not yet sold, although on the market, and the company intend, in case sale is not made, to again begin work on a scale commensurate with the past achievements of these remarkable properties, which unitedly have put out over two millions of dollars.

The remaining claims, such as the Jessie Benton, Magnet, Last Chance, Ohio, Silver Wave, are now quiescent, but there are reports favorable to resumption of work soon. Meanwhile Atlanta is quiet, even almost deserted by miners, whose necessities compel them to seek work elsewhere.

BANNER DISTRICT

Is a quartz mining locality of fame in the annals of the territory, although bearing hardly as interesting a history as the time-honored localities of Atlanta and Rocky Bar. The mineral belt of Banner is ten miles by one mile, and a considerable part of the ground has been located for years. It is a silver mining region, and the ores are chloride, sulphide, ruby and native silver, assaying $50 to $100 per ton usually, but running as high as $6000 in selected samples. Of course it is not to be expected that entire veins are mineralized thus throughout, on the contrary the pay rock occurs in nests, bunches or chimneys, as in the majority of such mines. Banner is a one-company camp, and that company is

THE ELMIRA COMPANY,

A corporation controlling a number of the most important mines, the Banner, Crown Point, Wolverene, Washoe, Idaho, Star, etc. The Banner mine has a pay chute 500 feet long or more, worked by two tunnels 800 feet long, and a shaft of 400, the vein being two and a half feet wide. The ore mills from $30 to $80 per ton and the mine is producing finely. One lot of 815 tons gave $121,000. The Crown Point is down over 400 feet. The company have a fine mill of twenty stamps with hoisting works on several of their claims, assay office, etc. Their mill produced $100,000 in 1883, taken from 1024 tons of ore, thus showing a working value of about $100 per ton. The average of assays from each of their claims runs from forty to seventy ounces per ton. The mill now is repeating its usual performance and bullion is being turned out rapidly.

Other claims at Banner are the Panamint, Golden Gate, Imperial, Bullion, Deer Lodge (vein averages $312 per ton clear across), Monarch, Daisy, Homestake, Comet, Northwest, etc. The Silver Chief has a two-compartment shaft down 150 feet.

QUARTZBURG DISTRICT,

Is seventeen miles north by west of Idaho City. Its first claims were located in 1867. The ores are sulphureted quartz, carrying gold to the extent of over $30 per ton. The principal mines are the Gold Hill, Mayflower, Ebenezer, Mountain Chief, Mammoth, Yellow Jacket, etc. The first named, owned by the Gold Hill Gold and Silver Mining company, consists of 1800 feet along the so called Gold Hill lode, which carries two or three feet of decomposed quartz running from $10 to $100 per ton, and averaging over $[illegible]. The Gold Hill, with the Capital, Iowa and Yellow Jacket produced $[illegible] in 188[illegible] and $[illegible],000 in 1884. Seventy men are usually employed. The Gold Hill mill has run almost steadily since 1870, and had produced in 1885 $2,650,000. It costs but $1.25 per ton for crushing, which is very cheap for the location and limited size of the mill. $112,000 of the above aggregate was produced from a crushing of 1800 tons of rock from the Ebenezer. Nine tons from the Mountain Chief produced $[illegible], or $215 per ton. The mill (25 stamps) was lately destroyed by fire, but the company have levied an assessment of $35,000 to rebuild it on a larger and more modern scale. The Iowa mine, which has been idle for many years, is reported to be about ready to start up again with good prospect of becoming paying property.

SEC. 5.—MINES IN WESTERN AND SOUTH WESTERN IDAHO

The placers in the Owyhee country were, of the Idaho mines, first worked for gold. The Jordan creek gravel beds extending from War Eagle mountain to Dutch flat, a space of twelve miles, were over twenty years ago the scene of great mining activity. A little later some of the most productive quartz mines ever developed in Idaho were worked here.

THE OWYHEE QUARTZ MINES

Are those of Florida and War Eagle mountains, at Silver City. Flint district nine miles south, Wagontown, seven miles northwest, and South mountain, thirty miles south. On War Eagle mountain, which is composed of granite, and Florida mountain, which is porphyritic the mines produce both gold and silver ores. Flint and Wagontown districts are granitic and porphyritic, and produce milling ores of silver mainly, and at South mountain, where granite, porphyry, metamorphic slates and limestone exist, the veins contain argentiferous lead ores. The veins of War Eagle mountain are comparatively small, but they have yielded immensely of native gold, native silver, silver galena, silver chloride, brittle silver, ruby silver and auriferous pyrites, and pyrolusite. There are two different systems of veins, those carrying gold running north and south, and including such noted mines as the Oro Fino, Elmore, Golden Chariot, Minnesota, Mahogany, etc., while the silver veins have a course northwest to southeast, and in these the equally celebrated Poorman, Illinois, etc.

Many years have passed since active work ceased upon most of the great mines, yet they are not by any means exhausted. To be sure, the surface ores and all the easily accessible portions of the veins are gutted, but exploration has not gone very deep, and there are, above the lowest workings of such mines as the Oro Fino a great deal of ground yet to be explored.

THE ORO FINO

Itself has had the good fortune to fall into the hands of a persevering gentleman of excellent judgment, Mr Regan of Silver City, who has rejuvenated the venerable property, more by the expenditure of labor and the use of brains than otherwise, and by sagacious application has made it pay, with the brightest prospects for the future. The *Avalanche* tells of thirty tons of ore yielding $15,000, and many tons of lower grade which is being sorted and sacked. This mine collapsed about ten years since, at the time of the failure of the Bank of California, as may be remembered. It had then produced millions. Its one very rich place in 18[illegible] and in two years $1,[illegible],000 was produced without going deeper than 100 feet, and in six years during which the workings were extended to [illegible] feet, with [illegible] feet of levels, the output was $[illegible],750,000 without the aid of steam hoisting works. Then the mine was placed in fine trim, a very powerful hoisting works and compressor erected, being introduced at a cost of $[illegible],000, and just as operations were about to progress effectively, the company failed, the treasurer defaulted, and the mine passed through a series of non-productive years, and finally fell into Mr Regan's hands. The machinery now upon it is the best in the territory, and is calculated to work to a depth of 1100 feet, and it is very likely to become a great producer once more. It is now putting out quite a large sum annually, and its operations are bona fide, without the least taint of stock gambling adherent to it. There seems to be no doubt but that it will continue for years to be worked methodically and successfully under Mr Regan's management.

THE POORMAN MINE

Has had an even more eventful history, for it figured for years as the richest silver mine in America, outside of the Comstock mines, and it surpassed these as much in the quality of its rock as it fell short in quantity. In 1865 it shipped 100 tons, which returned $90,000. Fifteen tons shipped to Balbach's works, Newark, New Jersey, yielded $75,000, or $5000 per ton. These and other lots, in fact all the mine's product for years, had to be hauled several hundred miles to railroad and sent to the East or Europe at tremendous expense. After mills were put up at Silver City, in 1866, 2362 tons of Poorman ore, classed second and third, were worked and produced $546,691, or $230 per ton. The mine's total product has been about $4,0[illegible],000. Its specimens of ruby and native silver are spoken of by miners in terms of intense admiration. A mass of ruby silver of about eight cubic feet, weighing a ton or more, and worth $25,000, it is supposed, was exhibited at the Paris exhibition. At the Centennial the chief prizes for exhibits of ores were borne off by the Silver City mines. The Poorman has not been worked of late years, excepting in a small way. Its light product of quartz is now crushed at the War Eagle mill, and amounts to but few tons each year. Its workings extend only to the depth of 600 feet or thereabouts, although it has been prospected somewhat deeper.

THE BANNOCK MINE

Was once widely known as the Elmore, and as such produced enormously in the old times when mining was rife on the War Eagle mountain. It lies next to the Oro Fino. The old residents of Owyhee love to talk of the era when in one month's time this remarkable mine took out ore which milled $500,000, and this ore was all worked in the twenty stamp mill of the company in thirty days—a record which surpasses that of any other quartz mill of that size in the world. Between 18[illegible] and 1876 the production was two millions, but at the unlucky date of the bank failure spoken of, the mine shut down, and work has not been resumed in a large way. The Bannock has been prospected to a depth of 1100 feet. It has fallen into the hands of a vigorous company, who propose building a new mill soon.

THE MAHOGANY MINE

Is on the Oro Fino lode, where its thickness is about two feet. It has been prospected to a depth of over a thousand feet, and its quartz is thought to average $[illegible] per ton. Some of it was much richer, returning $[illegible] per ton. One million two hundred thousand dollars is the total production. Its suspension in 187[illegible] was owing to the defalcation of George M Pinney its secretary, quite a noted event in the annals of San Francisco stock gambling. This property is considered by good judges to be still valuable, and it is highly probable that some rich company may take hold of and work it.

THE GOLDEN CHARIOT

Was another rich and successful mine. It claims 1000 feet of an ore body one or two feet thick. It is worked to a depth of 1400 feet by shaft, but the pay ore was nearly or quite all taken from above the 1000 level. The yield, with that of the Minnesota, an associated mine, has been about $3,000,000. Dividends aggregating $350,000 were paid in three years. The hoisting works cost $90,000.

OTHER PROPERTIES

The War Eagle was worked actively some six years since and yielded well. It got down to a depth of 800 feet and has half a yard thickness of ore, worth $40 per ton, mostly in free-milling silver. This claim has a twenty stamp mill, good hoisting works, etc., but is much troubled by water, so that operations are much impeded.

The Glenbrook has yielded $60,000 or more, and is worked by a long tunnel. The ore is worth $15 a ton. Ore from the Belle Peck gives $75 per ton. The Stormy hill ledge is wide and yields ore worth $75 per ton. The Idlewild bullion is worth $1.70 per troy ounce, being principally silver. The other claims which are of present and prospective value are the Webster, Whisky, Pauper, Red Jacket, Crane & Driggs, South Chariot, Lady Washington, San Juan, Richardson, Rattling Jack, Silver Chord (now in rich ore), Kentuck, Morning Star, Evening Star, Ruth, Dungannon, etc. etc. All the above are in Silver City district, and most of them on War Eagle mountain.

ON FLORIDA MOUNTAIN

Much less has been done in the past, but matters look quite encouraging for the future. There are numerous locations, and of these the Empire State mine, on the west side of the mountain, above Blue gulch, is one of the best. A drift has been run in, encountering rich ore, and for some time a force of men have been steadily taking out rich ore and pushing development work. The Black Jack has taken out some good ore and the Starlight, thought to be on the same lode, has an eighteen-inch vein of good gold quartz. The other mines are the Ruth, Boonville, Leviathan, Walker & Miller, Dardanelles, etc.

For the convenience of the neighboring mines the Cosmos quartz mill on Jordan creek has been purchased by Capt. De Lamar and is to be fitted up with new machinery introduced for the treatment of custom ores. It will have two concentrators of the sort called "Hopper" [illegible].

At Wagontown there are the Webfoot, Last Chance, Garfield, Wilson, Stoddard, Ohio and other claims, mostly in the hands of men of small means but doing considerable to develop them as best they may.

FLINT DISTRICT

In this district about 100 men are now working. A rich streak was lately struck in the Perseverance claim, which had produced some good ore previously. The Rising Star was formerly the principal location, and has yielded ore worth $[illegible] to $[illegible]0 per ton. The Twilight and Astor claims have been producers in a small way. The latter lies partly in a contact of porphyry and granite. The Leviathan has a large ledge of ore that promises well. Mammoth district is four miles east of Flint, and has its name from the Mammoth ledge, so-called, which is forty feet thick and in places yields rock assaying from $10 to $40.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN DISTRICT

Produces mainly smelting ores, or rather its ores contain sufficient lead to allow the whole to be smelted. The silver averages 150 ounces, the lead 45 per cent. in some cases. The claims are the Black Giant, Mono, Crown Point, Bay State, etc., on veins from one to twelve feet wide, and are worked to a depth of [illegible] feet or more. The Yarkuff Mining and Smelting company, of New York, purchased the best claims and made preparations to smelt the ores. They erected a [illegible]5 ton blast furnace and other apparatus, but have not thus far got fairly to work.

THE WEISER MINES

Washington county Idaho, is separated from Baker county, Oregon, by the Snake river, which in this part of its course runs northward. Prospecting has been active here for several years and more particularly for the last two. Some mineral discoveries of importance are reported, the most of them in the Seven Devils country, northeast from the Pine creek mines, Oregon. Splendid specimens of copper and lead ores have been shown as coming thence, and much wealth no doubt exists, but as yet there are no mines, only prospects. The country lacks transportation facilities. Its shipping point is Weiser City, from fifty to seventy miles south. The Union Pacific railway promises to build a branch line into the northern part of Washington county to develop the Weiser country, and if they do this, it will probably produce a mining boom of some magnitude along the Snake and its branches. In some sense these mines are tributary to Portland, deriving by rail a great portion of their supplies from this city. Such a fact should not be left out of account.

THE SEVEN DEVILS COUNTRY

Is prodigiously rough and mountainous and lies seventy miles north of Weiser City, and is reached by a wagon road to the Little Salmon meadows [elevation, 5500 feet], near the head of the Weiser river, thence by trail down the Little Salmon to Pollockville, which is at the foot of the eastern slope of the mountains. Lewiston is directly north and about seventy-five miles distant, and quite inaccessible from this quarter. This is said to be a very good grazing country, the mountains bearing a very good growth of grass. The veins of the Seven Devils district are wide and numerous and carry copper, silver and gold, and are chiefly valuable for the former metal. Some nearly solid outcrops of copper ores containing 40, 50 and 60 per cent. of metal, are found, and what makes it still more interesting these ores are argentiferous like those of Butte, M. T. Occasionally, too, they carry gold. One specimen assay gave [illegible] per cent. copper, $8.20 in gold and nineteen ounces and a fraction in silver. Even at the present low price of copper (9½ cents per lb.) such an ore would be worth nearly $90 per ton. There is an ample sufficiency of good timber and plenty of water, lime and iron. There is apparently nothing to prevent the Seven Devils country from becoming a great copper-silver camp, like Butte. Last summer quite a stampede took place, a large number of prospectors going to the headwaters of the Weiser and Little Salmon, and good prospects were found, although nothing tangible has been learned of the actual results of their labors. There is, however, such promise of good things thereabouts that it would pay mining speculators to go there to investigate, or "grubstake" some prospectors who will do the investigating, for unless reports are false that country is able to make a great showing.

HEATH DISTRICT

Lies south of Seven Devils and twenty-five miles nearer Weiser City. In it are the Belmont, Greenhorn and Philadelphia mines, on quartz veins carrying chloride of silver. The former has a small mill, and has been worked for several years. This district is exactly east of Baker City, Oregon.

WASHINGTON OR MINERAL DISTRICT

Is about twenty-five miles north of Weiser City, and lies upon the mountains bordering the Snake, and just across from the Connor Creek mine in Baker county. The formation is said to be porphyry, the veins are large, and carry various ores of silver and copper. Sulphide and chloride of silver predominate. The Black Mountain lode has been the most worked, and is said to contain ore assaying from $100 to $400 per ton in silver, with some copper and lead. Specimen assays give 135 ounces silver, $207 gold, 114 ounces silver and 10 per cent lead, 132 ounces silver, 52 per cent. lead and a trace of gold, 140 ounces silver and $211 gold. The ore is mostly free milling, but that portion containing lead would of course have to be smelted. Transportation is handy, as the Short Line runs within twenty miles, but it is not cheap. Other mines in Mineral district are the Daniel Boone, which is well developed, the Rose, and Black Hawk. The writer has seen much lead ore from this district, some of which assays very high. A sample of "gray carbonates" went 140 ounces, while one of steel galena reached 1[illegible]

SEC. 6.—NOTES ON PLACER MINING

The placer mining industry in Idaho forms a subject of detail too vast for adequate treatment here. For a time the product of her washings brought the territory well forward in the list of gold producing countries, but with the rapid extinction of her shallow placers the industry is steadily declining. As a rule it is in the hands of Chinese, as elsewhere, and the meager returns are secluded from the observation of whites. There is no possible benefit to the country from their mode of working, and the placers might as well be entirely extinct as to leave it in their hands. Statistics relating to the production of placers, worked by Chinese are impossible to get, and if procured would be useless except as affecting the aggregate product. Relatively few whites are engaged in this branch, and their number grows less each year. It is well, however, to except from these general statements the case of

THE SNAKE RIVER PLACERS,

Which differ much from the others in a variety of ways, and seem destined to form an important resource for many years to come. The peculiarities of this class of gravel claims consist mainly in the extraordinary fineness of the particles of gold, a fineness that makes it necessary to employ other than the ordinary methods of separation. Then, the gravels contain an uncommon amount of black, magnetic iron sand, which are very difficult to separate from the gold. As the reader has probably foreseen, the Snake river gold bearing sands are quite similar to the ocean beach deposits, which are fully treated of in a previous chapter. It will be well for the miners of Curry and Coos to take a hint from their brothers of Snake river as to the construction and management of the burlap machines, which are found fairly effective in Idaho. A detailed description is introduced for their good.

The following clipping contains information to the point:

There is great activity being shown in the placer mines along Snake river, Idaho, especially between the upper and lower Salmon falls. About 100 men are now at work on the bar, more than half of whom are in the employ of a wealthy New York company. This company has about two miles of ditch and flume carrying 3000 inches of water, and is working three machines which yield from $15 to $60 per day each. If these machines demonstrate their practical value the company will run six or more of them next season. Other claims are being put in shape, and it is believed that next year fully 300 men will be employed. The trouble has been a lack of some machine capable of saving a large percentage of fine flour gold which is badly mixed with sand without the process being too expensive. It is believed that the machine now in use answers all the requirements. If such is the case, the Snake river placers must in time furnish employment for thousands of men as they stretch for hundreds of miles along the course of the great stream.

The "machines" are the well known Burlap machine.

There have been innumerable inventions for saving the extraordinarily fine gold of the river bars, but none have met more than partial success. The Burlap machine is at present the most popular, and blankets are much used. The ordinary method of washing in sluices is the foundation of the processes, but unaided it will not save much of the gold. It would require a volume to tell of the devices sometime or other in use. The above quotation does not at all exaggerate the extent of the gold bearing deposits. Five hundred dollars per day is said to be the daily product of the bars along the Snake between [illegible] and Salmon falls, thirty two [illegible] the most of it in fine gold. It is reported that a company has been formed at Hailey to work the same deposits. No doubt there are in no case fortunes for the persistent workers. A Salt Lake company introduced some years ago the electro plate process, in which the fine gold is held, or supposed to be held, by the amalgamated surface of a silver plated copper plate, as in battery plate amalgamation. Near [illegible] also several claims are worked with this contrivance and are said to clean up $[illegible] or $[illegible] per day to each machine. At Bonanza bar there is a claim worked for years by four men, who clean up $500 per month for ten months in the year. The claim was sold for $[illegible]0,000.

At the mouth of Raft river a number of miners make good wages with the electro machines. Three miles lower down a company takes out $6 to the hand all the year. In [illegible] Stone canyon, sixty or seventy Chinese and a few whites make wages, probably low, by using the rocker. As high as $100 per day has been secured in exceptional cases. Fourteen miles below, J. R. Briggs has worked a claim on which he makes $16 per day. At Salmon falls five men run two machines and make $100 per month and sometimes more. On Eureka bar two claims are successfully worked also at Glenn's ferry. The Dorsey's ranch claim produces $12 per day to the hand. The deposits of auriferous earth extend as far as Lewiston, 300 miles below, with room for a myriad of miners whose wages would mostly be small, but some of whom would do well. Much of the ground is unoccupied, but the best and most convenient claims are long since taken. The product per year of the Snake river placers has been estimated by some at $200,000.

The most approved form of apparatus for saving the flour gold of the Snake river placers is

THE BURLAP MACHINE,

So called. It consists essentially of a "grizzly" for separating the fine gravel from the coarser pebbles which are contained in it, and sluices whose bottoms are covered with the coarse cloth called burlap, the same that gunny sacks are made of, to hold the gold. The details [illegible] given by Mr Charles Hunt, an intelligent young gentleman who has had partial charge of the Hunt placers near Salmon falls, the most successful workings on the river. The grizzly is set in a wooden frame four by twenty four feet, and is composed of eight plates made of common one third of an inch thick, each plate being four by three feet, running across the frame. The plates are punched full of holes of a tapering form, three-sixteenths inch in diameter at the upper surface of the plate, and twice that or three eighths inches at the bottom, the small end upward so that they may not become choked by debris. Below the plate and opening out at the long sides there are apertures in the sides of the frame, which we may call a "tom" in allusion to the apparatus formerly used for an essentially similar purpose, and from the lips of these apertures there are sluice boxes which lead away from the tom at right angles to it. The sluices are set at an incline so as to produce a current of proper force, they are a yard wide and twenty four feet long, and there are three of them on each side of the tom, each set of them pointing in a direction opposite from the other set. Burlaps, which are bought in bales of 300 pounds each, are placed in the bottom of the sluices, their function being to catch the heavier particles. A strong stream of 200 inches of water from an open sluice is brought upon the tom, bringing down the gravel, which the miners shovel into, upon the grizzly, and the finer particles, including all the gold, black sand, gray sand, etc., pass down through the apertures in the iron plates, out at the [illegible] below, and down through the burlap sluices, and deposit their heaviest pieces in the interstices of the cloth. The coarser particles, none of which are larger, in the case of the Salmon falls placers, than a goose egg, are washed off over the lower end of the grizzly, down a convenient dump, usually the river bank. The burlaps are taken up at suitable periods and washed in a tub. The concentrations of black sand, ruby or gray sand, and fine gold settling in the tub, and these, when enough is accumulated, are treated by an amalgamating process for the operation of the metal. A rocker, of the style used in placer mining operations, is provided with an amalgamated copper plate, one and a half feet by four feet, which slopes slightly toward one end. The upper portion is kept wet with mercury, and while a stream of water runs upon it the concentrates from the tub are shoveled upon it with a small fire-shovel. The gold amalgamates instantly and coats the exterior of the plate, and when sufficient gold amalgam has collected it is removed, as in gold milling, and retorted. The gold of Hunt's placers is of an average fineness of 945. Mr Hunt is of the opinion that by this proceeding practically all of the gold is caught. As to the treatment of the concentrates by the amalgamated plate, he says that an assay of the tailings therefrom gives but 20 cents per ton.

IMMIGRATION MATTERS.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Board—Record for November—A Good Showing—Exhibit Car—Pamphlets—Legislative Aid Invoked.

The regular monthly meeting of the state board of immigration was held at the rooms in this city yesterday. The following is the report of the secretary for the month of November:

While for the month of November, as compared with the record of October, as well as the monthly average for the year, there was a very perceptible falling off in the number of immigrant arrivals, the work for the time covered by this report, must be, in view of the facts herein presented, considered very satisfactory.

During a portion of November heavy snow storms in several of the northwestern states east of the Rocky mountains interrupted travel, and to this fact must be attributed, in part at least, the decrease in immigrant arrivals. As compared with the record of arrivals for the corresponding month of 1885, the falling off is very slight. The number registered for November, 1886, is 506 heads of families and young men; 985 persons represented. It is about 150 below the monthly average for the whole year, and six less than the number registered in November 1885. Of the new comers for November more than 95 per cent. were from the states and territories west of Ohio and Indiana. The remaining number came from the Atlantic states, the Canadas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas. Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin and Dakota furnished the largest proportion of the 95 per cent. in the order named.

During the past two months there were no arrivals of immigrants direct from Europe. During the same time the board has received but three letters from foreign countries, in which the writers asked for immigration literature or information about Oregon. During the month of November but three of the applying immigrants were in search of immediate employment. Since the 1st of November the board has had on file a number of applications for both farm hands and mechanics, but the immigration arrivals have not furnished them. With the exception of less than half a hundred, and these well to do mechanics or business men in search of investment, those applying at the rooms of the board during November were practical farmers from the northwestern states, the overflow of those localities, men of ready means and efficient, practical experience, thoroughly good and desirable citizens.

Inquiry shows that this immigration has been in pursuit of a more favorable climate, better conditions for agriculture, or in order that, with present means, these people may be able to widen out their property holdings for the benefit of children, perhaps for all of these reasons, in some cases. This kind of immigration has characterized the newcomers for November, and it has been very cordially welcomed.

It is a noteworthy fact, that during the past five weeks, twenty-three immigrants of this farming class have volunteered the information that they visited the exhibit car, on its journey, and what they saw and heard decided their coming to Oregon as a future home. A large percentage of those arriving in November held through tickets. Taking these, and the certificates issued, as evidence of location the majority of the new-comers have gone into Willamette valley proper. A few have chosen Southern Oregon, and others have gone into the eastern portion of our state. The distribution has been a very even one, with reference to all portions of the state.

During the month just passed, the board has received the last edition of 10,000 pamphlets, "Oregon As It Is." A very wide distribution of a large amount of this literature has been effected, through the courtesy of the general agent in this city of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway system. The distribution of the printed matter sent out by the board, through the open mail book system, and the regular correspondence of the board has been as large as usual. Chiefly, it has gone into the northwestern states herein named.

During the month the exhibit car, sent on a tour of states east of the Rockies, was taken to St Paul and there turned over to the Northern Pacific railway company. Following instructions of the board, Manager Buick dismantled the car and conveyed to the officials of the Northern Pacific, for display at the chief and minor offices in the country and the agencies in Europe, such of the contents as remained in good or fair condition. The literature sent in the car, 65,000 pieces, was all distributed during the journey.

Manager Buick presents his report, giving the date of the arrival and stay at each point where the car was exhibited. In concluding the report he says: The car journeyed through eight different states and three territories. Some of these were visited twice during the trip. It was exhibited in thirty two different cities and towns and at as many different stopping places in the interior. I think it an under estimate to say that 50,000 different people visited the car during the journey. It was thronged whenever it stopped and en route it was crowded with passengers from the other cars of the train. It traveled something over 7000 miles in the tour of seventy four days, or about 100 miles a day.

Taking all the indications, evidences, promises and facts of this journey into account, and then making a liberal margin for mistakes of judgment, I am of the opinion that the result of this journey and the exhibition of the contents of this car will be the arrival here in the immediate future, of thousands of people seeking permanent homes and business investments. I am so satisfied of this that I shall be pardoned for saying that in my opinion the people of each county ought to urge upon their representatives in the state legislature, that it is certainly for the good of the state that the appropriation be continued for the maintenance of the state board of immigration, under whose auspices and helpful direction, these new comers will be, as heretofore, kindly received and furnished all possible information looking to location. If this is not done and these new-comers are allowed to drift about after arrival here, unaided and unadvised by a disinterested board under control of the state, all the money and labor expended on the exhibit car will fail of bringing the benefit anticipated. These intending settlers have been told that they would meet a cordial, helpful, disinterested welcome at the hands of the state board of immigration upon arrival at Portland, and they should not be disappointed in this respect.

After seventy four days of travel and constant friendly association and intercourse with farmers, merchants and general business men in the states herein named, I feel authorized to say that hundreds and thousands of these people have only waited for the information conveyed by the exhibit car to fix their choice upon Oregon. They are thrifty, forehanded, enterprising people, with means and the inclinations to engage in agriculture. I am satisfied that thousands of others, who did not see the exhibit car, and who are living in states where of late years farming has been an expensive as well as a precarious business, only need to be told of the inducements offered in our state to make them accessions to our population. This desirable class of immigration can be had as a result of a steady, practical and judicious presentation of these inducements.

The report of Manager Buick was approved and placed on file.

Since the last meeting a few more of the postal cards, with financial data, have been sent in, and the total investment is now $1,010,450.

During the past month a number of those who have had farm property listed on the records in the board rooms as for sale have withdrawn it, giving as a reason the probability of selling it at a higher figure in the near future. Most of these changes are confined to the valley counties. Some few additions have been made to the farm lists during the month.

READ ALL THIS.

$15,000 IN GOLD AND SILVER, AND $6000 in Handsome Presents GIVEN AWAY.

THE KANSAS MAGAZINE Free Bible Competition!

SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES AT ONCE.

An Easy Chance for a Big Reward.

To the [illegible] persons first answering correctly on or before January [illegible], 1887, our simple Bible question, Where in the Bible is First Found the Word SNOW? we will give the following rewards:

[illegible] Cash Present in Gold — $[illegible]
[illegible] Cash Present in Gold — 2,000
3 Cash Present in Gold — [illegible]
4 Cash Present in Gold — [illegible]
[illegible] Cash Present in Gold — [illegible]
6 Cash Present in Gold — [illegible]
[illegible] Cash Present in Gold — [illegible]
8 Cash Present in Gold — 40
[illegible] Cash Present in Gold — [illegible]
10 Cash Present in Gold — [illegible]
[illegible]
10 One Solitaire Diamond Ring — $100
1 One Breech loading Shotgun — 75
18 One Lady's Gold Watch — 50
1[illegible] One Lady's Pair Bracelets — 50
[illegible] One Sewing Machine — 60
To the next [illegible] each a Solid Gold Watch — worth $100 each
To the next [illegible] each a Solid Silver Watch — worth 25 each
To the next 10[illegible] each an Elegant Photograph Album — worth 5 each
To the next [illegible] each a Solid Gold Pin — worth 2 each
To the next [illegible] an Elegant Book — worth 1.50 each

[illegible] will stand a chance for one of our

MIDDLE REWARDS.

[illegible] middle counting from number one to the last received, we will give the following rewards:

First Cash Present in Gold — [illegible]
Second Cash Present in Gold — [illegible]
Third Cash Present in Gold — [illegible]
Fourth Cash Present in Gold — [illegible]
Fifth Cash Present in Gold — $100
Sixth Cash Present in Gold — 75
Seventh Cash Present in Gold — 50
Eighth Cash Present in Gold — 25
To the next [illegible] each — $10 in cash
To the next [illegible] each — 5 in cash
To the next 20 each — $2.50 in cash
To the next [illegible] each — 2.00 in cash

LAST REWARDS.

To those who are too late for any of the above rewards, a special chance still remains. To the [illegible] letters whose names come in last we will give the following rewards:

To the last name on the list we will give — $500 in cash
To the next to the last name we will give — 300 in cash
To the third name from the last we will give — 200 in cash
To the next 50 each — $10 in cash
To the next 100 each — 5 in cash
To the next [illegible] each — $2.50 in cash

Total Valuation Over $21,000!

Each competitor must in every case send $2 for one year's subscription to THE KANSAS MAGAZINE with their answer. No answer will be recorded unless accompanied by the cash, for which we will send post paid our splendid Magazine. Present subscribers can compete by paying for another year or for a friend. The regular subscription price of our elegant Magazine is only $2 a year so

U Pay Nothing for Competing

For the [illegible] presents. The gifts will be sent to the successful ones, and their names published in our February issue of THE KANSAS MAGAZINE. Don't delay. The Magazine is worth much more than the money, and by answering quickly you may secure one of the larger prizes. This is the fourteenth Competition of THE KANSAS MAGAZINE all of which have given the utmost satisfaction to the successful ones. The receiving of your magazine will be your receipt.

Every parent should encourage children to enter this contest. Besides familiarizing themselves with the Bible, they secure a highly deserving family magazine; and also a chance for one of the rewards. We refer to over 28,000 subscribers. We enter every letter in the order and on the day received, and number the names as recorded on our subscription books, hence there can be no mistakes. We can not make corrections in answers after letters are entered. If you do not get one of the largest, you may get one of the smaller rewards and thus be amply repaid. If you don't get anything but our Magazine you will be satisfied, as it has no equal at the price. No answers will be recorded bearing postmark date here later than January 27 1887. You must send before that date.

Send money by new postal note money order or registered letter, express or draft on Kansas City, Chicago or New York. Do not send checks on local banks. Canada bills are worth only 90 cents on the dollar. We pay no attention to Answers in Letters, without the subscription price to the Magazine, on Postals or Telegrams. The following receipts speak for themselves:

WASHINGTON, KAS., Oct. 22 1885.
Received from THE KANSAS MAGAZINE of Kansas City, Mo., the sum of ($2,500) twenty-five hundred dollars for answering their Bible Question where the word "Silver" was first mentioned in the Bible, my answer being 13th chapter and 2d verse of Genesis. The money was this day duly paid me in full.
S. E. FARROW.

ARGENTA, ARK., Nov. 5 1885.
I have this day received from THE KANSAS MAGAZINE two thousand dollars ($2,000) as my premium for answering correctly their Bible Question Where was Silver first found in the Bible?—Genesis, 13th chapter, 2d verse.
CECIL NOBLE.

The following is a partial list of the names of those who were awarded presents in our December, 1885 and March 1886, Bible Competition: Mrs. Maria Crawley, West Markham st., Little Rock, Ark., $2,500; Miss Maggie Rinehold, corner Fifth and Chestnut, St. Louis Mo., $2,000; Chas. M. Hill, Topeka, Kas., $2,000; Mrs. Wm Crawford, Atlanta, Tex., $2,000; B. Martin, Plaquemine, La., $1,200; Benj. W. Avery, Louisville, Ark., $500; Thomas Heard, Texarkana, Tex., $750; B. Dixon, Magnolia, Ark., $1,000; Miss Dora Crawford, Atlanta, Tex., $1,250. Write to any of these parties if you want any further proof.

THE KANSAS MAGAZINE is an old established Family Magazine, handsomely printed, finely illustrated, pure and elevating in tone, and a favorite in thousands of homes. To satisfy all as to its merits, we mail sample copies for ten cents, their cost. We cannot send them free.

A Holiday Present of Two Books to Every New Subscriber

Which will be mailed free of postage on receipt of their subscription.

We refer to the following prominent citizens of Kansas City, Mo., Major B. F. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer Kansas City Water Works, Chas. D. Lucas, Recorder of Deeds, First National Bank, The Kansas City Bank Note Co., and any responsible house of Kansas City. Mention this paper and address all letters to THE KANSAS MAGAZINE, Kansas City, Mo.

TATUM & BOWEN,

91 and 93 Front Street, Portland,
34 and 36 Fremont Street, S. F.,

AGENTS FOR

ROGERS, LIND & CO.,

Mining Engineers and Contractors, San Francisco.

Contracts made to furnish and erect, in any part of the world, all descriptions of

IMPROVED MINING PLANTS, IMPROVED STAMP MILLS,
FOR GOLD AND SILVER ORES.
HOISTING, PUMPING AND SMELTING WORKS,
Containing many New and Valuable Features for handling ores cheaply.

Particular attention paid to constructing

Concentration Plants with Superior Steel Rolls Rock Breakers & Sizing Apparatus.
Improved Jigs & Concentrating Tables, Hydraulic Separators,
Leaching Works, Roasting Furnaces, etc., etc.

Also, Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Saw Mill Machinery Engines & Boilers
Of Every Description,

AND AGENTS FOR

WOOD & IRON WORKING MACHINERY.

A. F. HILDRETH, Manag'r.

PARKE & LACY,

8 North Front St.

PORTLAND, - - OREGON.

Huntington Stamp Mill,
Kendall Stamp Mill,
Dodge Pulverizers,
Dodge Rock Breakers,
Chili Mills and
Cornish Rolls,
Wall's Patent Rolls,
Westinghouse Engines,
Phœnix Boilers,
Knowles' Pumps,
Full Line of
Mining Supplies.

Bob Sleighs,
Built Especially for our Trade
Strong and Durable.
STAVER & WALKER,
—DEALERS IN—
Machinery & Vehicles of All Kinds.
Portland, Oregon.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

ALFRED WRIGHT'S
(Rochester, N. Y.) Celebrated
Perfumery, Sachet Powder
Face Powders and Flavoring Extracts
HAVE NO EQUAL.
C. W. COBURN & CO.,
General Agents, Portland,
[illegible] Front St., San Francisco.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts., San Francisco.

DR. NEWCASTLE [illegible]

CLUETT'S CROWN COLLARS AND Monarch SHIRTS ARE THE BEST.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Arrangements have been made for clubbing THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN with other valuable journals, at a greatly reduced price.

Subscribers may have THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and either of the following publications for $2 75 a year, viz:

WEEKLY OREGONIAN and American Agriculturist $2 75
WEEKLY OREGONIAN and New York Weekly World 2 75
WEEKLY OREGONIAN and Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean 2 75

The value of the *American Agriculturist* is too well known to require special commendation. It is enough to say that it still maintains the place it has so long held as the most valuable agricultural publication in America. Single subscriptions to the *American Agriculturist* are $1 50 a year, and to THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN $2: but both will be furnished to the subscriber—THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN consisting of twelve pages and containing more than twice as much matter as any other weekly paper of the Northwest—for $2 75 a year.

To those in want of a democratic weekly paper, we specially commend the New York *Weekly World*. The *World*, under its present management, has gained phenomenal success. It is bright, earnest, intelligent, and faultlessly written and printed. The price of THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and the *Weekly World* together will be $2 75 a year: and each subscriber who selects the *World* in this combination with THE OREGONIAN will also receive a copy of a new HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, a book expressly prepared by the *World* as a premium with its weekly edition. The History "is a book of 320 12 mo pages; it is prepared upon an entirely novel and original plan, and is arranged chronologically by years, from 1492 to 1885. Every event is narrated in the order of its date. These are not confined, as in other works, to political matters, but embrace every branch of human action. It describes under the proper date all important patents: all discoveries in science and the useful arts: fires, floods, hailstorms, tornadoes, cyclones, epidemics: accidents and disasters on sea and land: labor troubles, strikes and lockouts, and hundreds of other matters never mentioned by historians. Besides being a history in the ordinary sense, it is a condensed newspaper file for four hundred years." THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and the *Weekly World* at $2 75 a year for both papers, with this History into the bargain, is a splendid offer.

Or, if a republican weekly from the East be wanted in connection with THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, we can recommend the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* as a paper that has no superior. The *Weekly Inter-Ocean* is the great family weekly of the region of which Chicago is the great metropolis. In literature and news it is among papers of the very first rank; it is a straight out republican paper, but believes in treating all parties fairly.

Here, then, is an offer which gives the subscriber a choice of any one of three first-class journals, together with THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, for $2 75 a year. No such offer has ever before been made in the Northwest. Orders are to be sent, with the cash, directly to THE OREGONIAN, or may be left with any of THE OREGONIAN'S agents. In these orders be sure to designate which one of the three papers clubbed with THE OREGONIAN is wanted, and the order for the same will be promptly forwarded by this office.

All the activities of the Northwest, its commercial and industrial life, the movement of its thought and the course of discussion and speculation,—in a word, all things that our people think and do and talk about,—find expression through THE OREGONIAN as through no other journal. They who get the sum of all this in THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, and yet who would like to add to it the contents of another publication of high value, treating questions of general interest from the Eastern standpoint; or they who would like a first-rate agricultural journal, in connection with a home weekly that covers all Northwestern affairs and the general news of the world, may make a choice out of the several offers herein presented that cannot fail to please, at a price lower than ever before offered in the Northwest.

THE WEEKLY and THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, the one of twelve and the other of eight pages, making when taken together a splendid news and literary semi-weekly, and constituting not only a full general newspaper but also a faithful transcript of the life of the Northwest, will be furnished at $3 50 a year. This is an excellent combination for those who cannot get THE OREGONIAN promptly every day. Or, THE WEEKLY and SUNDAY OREGONIAN, with any one of the three papers above named, will be supplied for $4 25 a year.

In making your orders be sure to designate specifically which one of the papers is wanted in connection with THE OREGONIAN.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1886.

A FARMERS' APPEAL.

The property-holders of Oregon need not to be told that gross injustice prevails under our system of assessment and taxation. In theory our laws are designed to meet the constitutional requirement of "equal and uniform taxation," but they fall utterly to secure even an approach to equity under practices which seek justice through indulgence. The burdens of taxation are shifted about from one to another and finally fall chiefly upon honest men, while rogues escape. These facts are not new. They are alike well known to those who are compelled to pay more than their just due and to those who contrive to pay less than their just due.

But when it has been proposed to alter the system and to establish a plan which will make taxation at least approximately equal, the effort has been met by selfishness, prejudice and ignorance and in every instance put down. When it has been proposed to strike from the statute book the law allowing exemptions for indebtedness, and to tax all property in the hands in which it is found by the assessor (the only possible way to shut the door against fraud) there has been a popular cry of opposition. Rich men in Portland and elsewhere who make the exemption law the means of dodging taxation, of course oppose this reform, and to make their opposition effective, they put it upon the specious ground that it is an "injustice to the debtor of small property." Debtors in the country, including the large number who have landed property and who are more or less in debt, seeing a small tangible benefit in the exemption law and failing to see the greater advantage of the proposed reform, fall into line and join issue with the rich tax dodgers.

So selfish and dishonest on the one hand, and so deceived and mistaken on the other, are those who make popular sentiment that the task of reforming the laws adequately has been given up as hopeless by those who have taken most interest in it. The commissioners appointed by the last legislature to draw up a complete system of assessment and taxation, and whose report, with a proposed new assessment law, is now in the hands of the governor, did not attempt to make a completely equitable system, because they felt that such a system would stand no chance of enactment. They say this much in plain terms, in submitting a bill that goes but half way toward the reform which is demanded by equity. In this situation it is encouraging to find that in one part of the country, at least, this matter is looked upon in the practical spirit; and by members of the class most powerful in shaping legislation. The farmers of Sublimity and Lincoln precincts, in Marion county, held a meeting last Saturday at Aumsville to discuss this question, and decided to present the following petition to the legislature soon to meet:

In session assembled, we, the undersigned citizens and taxpayers of Marion county, state of Oregon, would respectfully petition your honorable body for a change in the constitution of the state of Oregon so as to give the legislature thereof full power to exempt all credits from assessments and taxation, and allow the state and each county therein to obtain revenue from the taxation of all real and tangible personal property, railroads, insurance, express and kindred corporations, and banking and other corporate capital, allowing no deduction for indebtedness or exemptions. Such a system would simplify the listing and assessment of property, and remove the vexed question connected with deduction of indebtedness. It would prevent the great fraud now practiced on the taxpayers of the state of Oregon. We would recommend your honorable body to amend the present law of assessment and not allow any deduction for indebtedness. We ask your honorable body for the enactment of a law providing for the election of precinct assessors. We also petition your honorable body for the repeal of all laws exempting firemen and members of state militia companies from paying poll and road tax.

As to the wisdom of creating an assessor in every precinct we are not prepared to speak: but as to the main point these people are right. To disallow exemptions would, as they say, "prevent the great fraud now practiced on the taxpayers of Oregon." It is not too much to say that under the exemption law, and by the means which it affords, one-half of the money property of the state escapes taxation. It is a matter of common notoriety that of the rich men in Portland, Salem and elsewhere, not one in five pays his honest tax. The exemption law is the hole through which they escape. Of course, the burden which property, hiding under the cloak of indebtedness escapes, falls upon the property which cannot be concealed, taking the form of an increased rate of assessment. If no exemptions were allowed and all property taxed against those in whose hands it is found by the assessor, the fiscal practices of the country would immediately adapt themselves to the change. Such a law, with regulations enforcing the rule of assessment at actual value, would be as nearly perfect as an assessment law could be made at this time.

KICKING THE DEAD LION.

In 1868 was published a life of Gen. Grant, written by "Charles A. Dana, late assistant secretary of war, and Gen. J. H. Wilson, U. S. A." Mr. Dana was then known to fame as a man of remarkable and varied ability. He had been a successful managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, under Greeley. Resigning this position, he had for several years devoted his resources of superior historical learning and literary scholarship to the preparation of the American Cyclopedia. In 1862 he became assistant secretary of war under Stanton; he visited Grant's army during the Vicksburg campaign: accompanied him to Chattanooga and witnessed that great victory; he enjoyed an intimate official acquaintance with Gen. Grant during the war and, up to 1869, when President Grant declined to appoint him collector of the port of New York, but offered him the appraisership, Mr. Dana was never weary of commending him to the gratitude of his countrymen as a true patriot, an upright man and a great soldier. In the preface of his life of Grant, which remains to-day the best military life, in a literary and historical point of view, that has yet been written, Mr. Dana describes him in 1868, three years after the war, and five years after his first acquaintance with him as a man "not yet sufficiently esteemed for his heroic steadiness and courage, his transparent simplicity and honesty and his profound and disinterested wisdom." This preface is dated April, 1868, before Grant had been renominated for president May 21st of that year, and yet a year later we find Dana dedicating his great abilities through the New York *Sun* to the depreciation and abuse of Grant; and this abuse was lavished upon a man whom a year before he had described as a man "who never told a falsehood, never made a voluntary misrepresentation of a fact; a true friend, a magnanimous enemy, a soldier who was the first soldier of the century save Napoleon, who is to be ranked in the category of generals who never lost a campaign: whose judgment was in equilibrium with his courage." Dana also described Grant as a man of statesmanlike qualities, as proved by his conduct in the settlement of the Sherman-Johnston surrender, and in the discharge of his military-civic duties in the three years that followed the war. The closing sentence of Dana's life of Grant reads as follows: "His enlightened counsels, his actual services in regard to civil, social, legal and financial matters of unprecedented character and transcendent importance prove that he possesses abilities and attainments that entitle him to a place among the wise and prudent statesmen of the century."

This was Dana's estimate of Grant's military and civil quality after five years' personal acquaintance, from 1863 to 1868. And yet, from 1869, when Grant declined to make Dana, the editor of the *Sun*, collector of New York, Dana was his most able, malignant and artful enemy. He was his enemy through life, and he shares with Gen. Rosecrans the infamy of being the only man of consequence who has persisted in stabbing Grant after death. The most recent illustration of that long, deep, wolfish hate is the action of the *Sun* in the matter of the disputed bill of a Saratoga undertaker for services over Grant's remains. Grant died July 23, 1885. Dr. Douglas, without any authority from the family, called a Saratoga undertaker to the scene. In the meantime Col. Grant had telegraphed to New York for an undertaker, the Rev. Stephen Merritt. The Saratoga undertaker arrived first and did about four hours' work when Merritt arrived, when the Saratoga man retired from the case, but remained on the ground as a spectator, so drunk as to excite apprehension on the part of the family that he would create an unseemly scandal by his condition and appearance. Beyond these few hours of attention on July 23, 1885, the Saratoga undertaker did nothing professionally in the matter of caring for Grant's body. In due time the government paid Merritt his bill for his services and expenses, and no bill was rendered by the Saratoga undertaker, but on September 30, 1886, a Saratoga dispatch was conspicuously printed on the first page of the New York *Sun*, announcing that Col. F. D. Grant had failed to pay a bill of $500 presented by the Saratoga undertakers for services alleged to have been done from July 23 to July 30, 1885; and appended to this dispatch was a statement from the editor of the *Sun* offering to pay the amount of this claim. The Saratoga undertakers accepted the offer, and the *Sun* paid it without consultation with any member of the Grant family as to the honesty or propriety of the claim, despite the fact that the *Sun* had been written to by several parties, informing it that the claim was a fraud, and these letters had been suppressed. On October 12, a very few days after these letters had been received, the *Sun* ostentatiously published a statement showing that on October 8 Paul Dana, son of the editor, had paid the bill of Messrs. Holmes. This performance was a wholly malicious and unnecessary one. As Mr. Harrigan, the embalmer, said in a letter printed in the Albany *Press and Knickerbocker* on October 22: "That the editor of the *Sun* saw fit to pay a claim that the family of the deceased pronounced blackmailing in color and in no way meritorious is a matter in which the public has no concern; but the editor cannot plead that he was unaware of the facts of the case, as Prof. Sullivan and myself by letters notified him, and publication of our letters was refused.

The family of Gen. Grant naturally felt insulted and pained at the outrageous action of the *Sun*, and Col. Grant at once wrote to the editor of the *Sun*, stating that the matter was a painful one to Gen. Grant's widow, and showing the baselessness of the claim made by the Saratoga undertakers. At the same time, however, the family was not willing that any one else should suffer even in paying a claim without merit, and he therefore inclosed Mrs. Grant's check for $500 to pay the amount. This check was returned by the *Sun*, with another ostentatious announcement by the editor. Thereupon Col. F. D. Grant wrote Mr. Paul Dana, inclosing an order for $500 upon the Lincoln bank, and stating that Mrs. Grant had directed the bank to set apart that sum and hold it for the payment of the order whenever presented, accompanied by the receipted bill of Holmes & Co. Paul Dana answered, refusing to accept the payment tendered, although he had interfered in the matter of a disputed account which it was no more his business to meddle with than a disputed bill for food and medicine furnished Gen. Grant while in life. The alleged claim, if litigated, could have been decently settled, save for the outrageous action of the *Sun*. Col. Grant would have promptly paid the bill had Mr. Merritt certified it as a reasonable charge, but Merritt refused to certify to a bill of $500 for a service of four hours for which $25 would have been a large charge. We have recited these facts not simply to show how the superior intellect, education and humane surroundings of Mr. Dana are held subject to personal vindictiveness that takes a savage delight in annoying and insulting Gen. Grant's widow after the old hero's death, but to inquire whether a respectable man or woman has any private rights that a newspaper is bound to respect. Suppose to-day two citizens of Portland go into court to settle the right or wrong of a disputed bill, what would be thought of a disinterested third party who would insist on paying the bill? A man who disputes a bill may be a rogue or he may be an honest, plucky man, who elects to go into court rather than submit to extortion. If he is an honest man he goes there not because he wants to evade the payment of a just debt, but because, having been sued, he wants to show that he was only resisting extortion and fraud, as every courageous, self-respecting man ought to do. The meddlesome third party pays the claim before it is litigated and robs an honest man of a chance to make a legitimate defense and secure a judicial judgment of his cause. This moral outrage is exactly what Dana has inflicted on the Grant family; he has paid an extortionate, blackmailing claim without allowing it to be litigated, and has added insult to injury by refusing to accept Mrs. Grant's check for the money he paid the bulldozing claimant, and so forces Mrs. Grant into the position of an involuntary debtor to the *Sun*. A more outrageous action was never committed in a small way. It was a great newspaper stabbing Grant's widow because of its inextinguishable hate for Grant. Its interference with the settlement of a disputed claim on the Grant estate was as outrageous as it would be to settle a disputed claim against the estate of Jones, Brown or Robinson without the approval or request of the family.

ROSE FROM THE CASE.

Erastus Brooks, the last survivor of the old school of New York journalism, died recently at West Brighton, Staten island, aged 71 years. Brooks, like Greeley, Weed and Garrison, rose from the printer's case; he supported himself during a partial course at Brown university, working as a practical printer. For several years he was a Washington correspondent of the New York city press, and from 1830 to 1877 he and his brother, James Brooks, conducted the New York *Express*, which was a whig organ as long as there was any whig party. In 1860 he supported Bell and Everett, old conservative whigs, for president and vice-president. During the war he was, like most of the old Webster whigs, a copperhead, and in 1868 he was a delegate to the democratic convention which nominated Seymour and Blair as presidential ticket, and ever since has acted with the democratic party. The only notable event of his editorial career was his controversy with Archbishop Hughes relative to the limits to be set to the acquisition of church property by the Catholic church and the exemption of the property from taxation, he holding that as its title was vested in the priests it should be taxed when it reached beyond a certain value. The controversy, first carried on through the columns of the *Courier and Enquirer*, finally went into the state senate, of which Mr. Brooks was elected a member of the know-nothing or American party ticket in 1853, defeating Thomas Mundy, a prominent politician. The famous controversy, which attracted attention all over the world, was published in book form in 1855, in which year Mr. Brooks was again elected to the senate, under the title of "A Controversy on Church Property." The position he took led to his being nominated by the know-nothings as a candidate for governor in 1856, when he was defeated by John A. King.

Mr. Brooks was a delegate to the national convention of the American party at Philadelphia in February, 1856, which placed Millard Fillmore and A. J. Donelson in nomination for president and vice-president.

We hear of a bill to be offered in the next legislature to establish the valued policy system of insurance—that is, to compel insurance companies to pay on losses the full amount of the policies. Such a law was made in New Hampshire last year, and all the foreign companies doing business in the state withdrew their agencies. An insurance journal reports that the only companies now doing business in New Hampshire are home companies organized since the adoption of the valued policy system, with a doubtful basis of capital, which would be swamped if a series of great conflagrations destroying large amounts of property should occur. It is added as an interesting fact that the losses by fire have never been so small in New Hampshire as since the big, wealthy insurance companies ceased to do business in the state.

The shingle mills in Lewis county, W. T., are unable to meet the demand from the East. Car load orders have been turned away, and yet we are told that there is no chance to do anything in this country but raise wheat, lend money and sell goods.

The Northern Pacific Railroad company now has an opportunity to show its much-asserted friendship for Portland in the matter of making rates favorable to the reduction works in this city.

In the case of Rabbi Rappafort there seems to have been a mistake, but in most cases those American citizens who get into Mexican prisons deserve to be there.

The "deal" at San Francisco is over. The "dealers" are some millions of dollars richer. The public is some millions of dollars poorer, but we fear no wiser.

Sick and bilious headache cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

MEETING NOTICE.

Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.—There will be a special meeting at Masonic hall this (Thursday) evening. Work in the E. A. degree. All Master Masons are cordially invited to attend.
S. H. [illegible], Secy.

BORN.

In this city, Dec. 8th, to the wife of [illegible], a daughter.

NEW TO-DAY.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A Large Assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Lyons Silk Umbrellas; also Fur Sets and Capes, and Ladies' Handsome Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Fans, etc., at Very Low Prices during our Clearance Sale.
9d1f D. PORTER & CO., 147 Third st.

HERE'S SWEETNESS.
G. M. SIMON, THE ONLY FRENCH MANUfacturer of the best Chocolate Bon Bons, Caramels and pure French Candies (25 years' experience), Seventh and Washington. First award at Mechanics' Fair. Preparing for the Holidays.

J. K. GILL & Co.
75 FIRST ST.,
HAVE JUST OPENED THEIR STOCK OF
Fine Writing Paper
Comprising the following New and Elegant Styles:
"WICKER,"
"COARSE LINEAR,"
"LINEN CLOTH,"
"HAND-MADE PARCHMENT,"
"ENGLISH REPP,"
"ETCHING,"
"LANCIERS,"
"BASKET."
Orders from out of town solicited and filled with care. 24n5?

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW TO-DAY.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE
First (January) Number Ready December 15th.

SCOPE.—Scribner's Magazine will be in the widest sense a magazine of general literature and its main purpose will be to bring together not only good reading, but literature of lasting value.

ILLUSTRATION.—Each number will be fully illustrated and in a manner which shall be in the best sense illustrative of the text. The artistic side of the magazine will represent the most spirited, sincere and original work.

Among the many interesting and important papers to be printed in the Magazine during the first year are the remarkable series of

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF THACKERAY,

The existence of which has only recently become publicly known, and concerning which the greatest expectation and curiosity have been aroused. Their importance and interest will more than justify this. Nothing more characteristic or of greater biographic value has been published, and no such study of the great novelist's life has been hitherto possible. Facsimiles of unpublished drawings will accompany the letters.

Several articles giving very striking personal views of great historic events and periods; notable among them

EX-MINISTER E. B. WASHBURNE'S REMINISCENCES OF THE SIEGE AND COMMUNE OF PARIS.

Told by him from his papers, private diaries and personal recollection of an experience absolutely unique, as he was the only member of the diplomatic corps remaining in the city and in communication with the changing governments during this whole period. The articles will all be fully illustrated from original material in the author's possession.

GLIMPSES AT THE DIARIES OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS

U. S. Minister to France at the close of the last century, will give an idea of the interesting and piquant pictures of social life and characters of the time of the French Revolution, which exist among the great unpublished portions of the Morris papers that relate to his residence in Paris.

IN FICTION there will be many notable attractions. The publishers expect to begin during the present year the publication of a striking novel which has been arranged for with

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON,

Who will also contribute a short story to an early number. With the earliest numbers will be begun a very strong and original

NOVEL, BY HAROLD FREDERIC,

Entitled "Seth's Brother's Wife," the scene of which is laid in a new field—rural New York.

A STORY, BY H. C. BUNNER,

Which has to do with a most interesting phase of New York life, will prove especially attractive and original in its subject and method. It is illustrated by A. B. Frost, Hopkinson Smith and [illegible] Wharton Edwards.

Among the other interesting features of the first numbers will be
A Novelette by
J. S. of Dale (F. J. Stimson).
SHORT STORIES by
Joel Chandler Harris,
T. A. Janvier (Ivory Black),
Sarah Orne Jewett,
Octave Thanet,
H. H. Boyesen,
Margaret Crosby,
And many other well known writers; besides notable stories by new writers.
Many other important illustrated articles and papers [illegible] announcement.

Francis A. Walker contributes a striking article on SOCIALISM.
Rev. William Hayes Ward (Editor of "The Independent") writes of the BABYLONIAN SEAL-CYLINDERS—the paper will be beautifully illustrated.
John C. Ropes gives an exhaustive illustrated paper upon the EXISTING LIKENESSES OF CÆSAR.
Capt. F. V. Greene, U. S. Engineers, a suggestive article on our Coast Defenses.
Edwin H. Blashfield, a most interesting study in Art History, with drawings by the author.
[illegible] upon literary topics, etc., etc., are reserved for later

$3.00 a Year : : : 25 cts. a Number.

Persons subscribing now will receive the first number as soon as published. Remittances should be made by check or money order.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers,
743 and 745 Broadway, New York.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A home at a less cost per month than rent of a small cottage in the city; houses and lots for sale cheap in the most delightful suburb of Portland; no interest on deferred payments. Apply to F. C. GOODIN, 100 Front st. 29dtf

WANTED—A WOMAN COOK. INQUIRE AT 74 Fourth st. 9d3

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG BOY. APPLY at 172 First st. 9d1

DR. E. J. JONES, 48½ FIRST ST., NEAR ASH. 21n6tf

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, SMART BOY. APPLY at N. W. cor. Pine and Front sts. 9d1

WANTED—MISS MAGGIE BAUER IS WANTED at the Riverside Hotel, East Portland. 9d2

WANTED—AN UP-STAIRS GIRL AT 26 SEVENTH st. Call bet. the hours of 10 and 12. [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of two. Apply at 236 Eighth st.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR R. R. WORK; free fare. 4d2tf KINCAID & CO., 103 First st.

TELEGRAPHY—ANY PERSON DESIRING INstruction address Leonard, care Oregonian. [illegible]

OAK 1000 CORDS DRY AT $ PER CORD. Telephone 181. (17ntf8) JACKSON & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOUND, GENTLE HORSE for delivery wagon. Inquire at N. E. cor. Third and Ash sts. [illegible]

BOY WANTED TO LEARN BAKER'S TRADE at German Bakery, 145 Third st.; experienced or not; day work. 9d1

CENTRAL, GOOD AND PROMPT—THAT IS what you find in the New York Restaurant, 152 First and Alder sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—FROM 30 DAYS TO SIX months, on satisfactory security. LENT & YOUNG, 10 Stark st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GOOD-PAYING GROCERY STORE on First st.; object for selling, ill health. Address D. V., care Oregonian. 9d5

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, IN SMALL family; references required. Inquire N. W. cor. Seventh and Lincoln sts. 7d3

HORSE WANTED—A LIGHT HORSE OR STOUT pony, true to pull and broke to saddle. F. C. A. HEILMANN, Beedville, Or. [illegible]

A GOOD CAPABLE GIRL WANTED FOR GENeral housework in a small family. Apply from 10 till 1 o'clock, at 289 Ninth st. 9d1t

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS MILCH COW, with calf one week old, for sale by FRED A. CRAWFORD, Dayton, Oregon. 9d6

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE OR HOUSEkeeper wishes a position; best of references. Inquire at 171 Fourth st., near Yamhill. 9d3

THREE FURNISHED ROOMS FACING EAST (sunny), two minutes' walk from P. O. No. 227 Sixth st., between Salmon and Main. 5d7—12

RARE CHANCE TO BUY FINE ENGRAVINGS and Paintings, now selling at cost. VOLNEY, Third st., between Alder and Morrison. [illegible]

THE PRIZE HUB RANGE HAS NO EQUAL; don't buy without examining it. Chown & Curtis, sole agents, 212 First and 9 Salmon sts. [illegible]

BOARD AND ROOMS IN PRIVATE FAMILY for two, with use of piano; location very central and pleasant. Address Board, care Oregonian. [illegible]

TRAVELERS—SELECT A TRUNK, VALISE OR traveling bag from SILBERSTEIN'S, exclusive dealers, opp. Esmond.

PORTLAND CASH GROCERY, 83 FIRST ST. Pearl Oil, per case, $2 25; granulated Sugar, [illegible] Hams, warranted, [illegible] best No. 1 [illegible]

SEE STOCK OF BEADED DRESS TRIMMINGS, Lace Embroideries, Jerseys, Silk Underwear and [illegible] before purchasing elsewhere at [illegible] BARDE'S, Third and Morrison sts. [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS; HURRY UP AND SEcure an opportunity to handle the fastest selling article on the Pacific coast. Call at room [illegible], cor. Fourth and Morrison sts. [illegible]

WANTED—ONE OR TWO LOTS, WITH OR without house, location between Third and Park streets and between Salmon and [illegible] streets; state where and price; [illegible]. Address [illegible], care Oregonian. [illegible]

BARK SAMOA, CAPTAIN TENSEN, FROM SAN Francisco, Cal.—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. MEYER, WILSON & CO., Consignees.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ACRES; BEST IMPROVED place at Mt. Tabor; [illegible] miles from [illegible]; barn; good water; [illegible]. Inquire on premises. [illegible] H. BENNETT.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FURNITURE & FITTINGS of a 25-room lodging house, centrally located on one of our principal streets; fine bar, doing a good business; rooms all full; must be sold on account of owner having more pressing business. Address P. O. box 812.

BARK [illegible], CAPT. ROBERTSON, FROM Wilmington, Cal.—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above-named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew.
9d3 MEYER, WILSON & CO., Consignees.

BUSINESS CHANGE AT MONROE—THE firm of Houck Bros. dissolved partnership by mutual consent Dec. 4. Louis H., the senior partner, will continue the business of general merchandising, and Alfred J. embarks in produce exclusively, with corresponding headquarters at Corvallis, Monroe and Junction City.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—THE stockholders of the Portland Water Company are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1886, at the office of said company, in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, State of Oregon, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed necessary or expedient for dissolving the corporation, settling its business, disposing of its property, and dividing its capital stock, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. This call is made in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of said corporation, duly passed at a meeting thereof held on the 1st day of December 1886.
9d20 H. C. LEONARD, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

Two lots and a five-room cottage, with cellar; city and cistern water; lots high and sightly	$2000
Half block on N street, at east end of bridge	—
Two-story store-building and ground, an immense bargain	1600
Quarter block in Hanson's Addition	275
Seven room hard-finished house; city and well water	1250
Five room cottage, ½ lot	850

Farms in Multnomah, Clackamas, Polk and Marion counties.
Money to loan on farm and city property, and on good personal security.
Apply to CREITZ & LAMBERT,
5d1f [illegible] street, East Portland.

ALASKA STEAMER.
The Steamship "Idaho"
Will sail for Alaska and way ports
SATURDAY, DEC. 11th, at 5 P. M.
Freight received at steamship wharf (when accompanied by proper customs papers) from morning of December 8th up to noon of date of sailing.
9d2 E. CAMPBELL, Gen. Freight Agent.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.
Cor. East Park and Washington Sts.
M. B. GOLDSTEIN ..... Lessee and Manager.
GRAND OPENING—MONDAY, DEC. 13.
Engagement Extraordinary of the Famous
THOMPSON OPERA CO.
40—ARTISTS—40
New Operas—New Costumes—New Scenery!
POPULAR PRICES—25 and 50c.
Reserved Seats 25c extra. Now on sale at McKercher & Thompson's.

Have you tried "Whiting's Standard" Writing Paper and Envelopes, made by Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.? You will find them the best for correspondence and all the uses of polite society. Cream and Azure, rough and smooth finish, all sizes. Ask your stationer for "Whiting's Standard."

NEW MARKET THEATER
ONE WEEK MORE!
MISS KATIE PUTNAM
And Her Excellent Company.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. PACKED HOUSES AT EACH PERFORMANCE.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT PEARL OF SAVOY! TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
Matinee Saturday.
Reserved Seats at Prentice's.

MASONIC HALL.
ONE NIGHT ONLY—FRIDAY, DEC. 10.—
JOHN L. SULLIVAN
COMBINATION,
With the following well known exponents of the Manly Art.
JOHN L. SULLIVAN, Champion of the World; Steve Taylor; Geo. LaBlanche, "The Marine"; Jimmy Carroll, Light-Weight Champion; Duncan McDonald, Champion of Wyoming; J. P. Clow, Champion of Colorado; Jas. McKeon, and others.
DAVE CAMPBELL will wind up with JOHN L. SULLIVAN.
A [illegible] the personal management of P. P. [illegible]. Admission $1. Reserved seats to be had at [illegible] [illegible]

Competitive Drill!
"SEATTLE RIFLES," of Seattle,
vs.
"G" CO., O. S. M., of Portland,
For the CHAMPIONSHIP of the Northwest at
Mechanics' Pavilion,
Saturday Evening December 11, 1886.
SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES of half fare for round trip have been made by the O. R. & N. and N. P. R. R. from all points.
Reserved Seats 75c each. Will be on sale at McKercher & Thompson's Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 9 A. M. General admission, 50c.

FOR SALE.
St. George Hotel Business and Furniture.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the County Court and for the purpose of paying claims against the estate, I will, on Thursday, the 23d day of December, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, upon the premises, cor. First and Columbia sts., of the City of Portland, Or., all of the business, furniture, stoves, ranges, carpets, crockery, glassware, safe, hotel fixtures, beds, bedding and personal property of every description now in or about and used in or in connection with the St. George Hotel and Restaurant, at the S. W. cor. of Columbia and First sts., of the City of Portland, Or., and described in the inventory of the estate of Pierre Mancier, deceased, now on file. All of this furniture, fixtures, etc., are new and in good condition. The hotel and restaurant are doing a large and prosperous business. Immediately upon the sale the hotel, a large modern brick building, with the restaurant will be for rent at reasonable rates. Terms of sale, cash in hand or bankable notes with approved security. For further particulars, see or address John Bigne, St. George Hotel, Portland, Oregon. JOHN BIGNE,
Surviving Executor Estate Pierre Mancier, Deceased. 9d15

Ricksecker's Charming and Unique
PERFUMES:
MARTHA WASHINGTON,
FLORAL CHIMES,
WHITE CLOVER,
FLORIDA BREEZE,
FLORAL ECHOES,
GOLDEN GATE,
PURITAN BOUQUET,
And a full line of Ricksecker's
Tooth Brushes & Toilet Novelties
Emphatically the Finest on Earth.
[illegible]
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS,
ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, Portland, Or.

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW MARKET THEATER
J. P. HOWE, Manager.
For a Short Season Only!
COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 13,
—THE—
PYKE OPERA CO.,
—INCLUDING—
Jeannie Winston and Louise Manfred,
—AND—
40 OPERATIC ARTISTS 40
(Under the management of Messrs. Wallenrod, Osbourne and Stockwell, Alcazar Theater, S. F.) who will present
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
THE QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF
Thursday, Friday, Saturday Matinee, and Evening,
PRINCE METHUSALEM.
50c—POPULAR PRICES—$1.
Seats now on sale at Prentice's Music Store.

Outing.
The December number leads off with a frontispiece by Cozzens, showing the Mayflower on the 7th of September, setting her balloon jib after rounding the lightship, in the memorable contest with the British cutter Galatea. Capt. Kemeys concludes his great story of Rocky Mountain game hunting, but wheelmen and warriors will still follow with delight the story of Thomas Stevens in Persia, and the pursuit of Geronimo by Lieut. Bigelow in Arizona. Bermuda, China, and the Winnipeg country have articles devoted to their particular charms; nor will the balloonist or the chessplayer be disappointed. In fact, there is scarcely a healthy out-door feature that is not reflected in the luminous pages of Outing.
We should add that the whole is very fully illustrated, and that the Records, published monthly, are alone worth a year's subscription.
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR
140 Nassau Street.

—THE—
Eckert-Leighton Musical Combination!
In their own comedy introducing entire the Comic Operas "The Veiled Songstress" and "Pygmalion and Galatea," entitled,
"FUN IN CAMP!"
Will appear at Salem Dec. 6th and 7th; Albany Dec. 8th and 9th; Eugene Dec. 10th and 11th; the West Side, and thence to Eastern Oregon.

SAL SODA.
Having been appointed agents for Stauffer & Co's Chemical Works, we are prepared to supply the Trade on Lowest Terms.
JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.,
16 North Front st., Portland. 7d-tf

[illegible] ARE BEST 49 First St.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
S. L. N. GILMAN, G. M. STEVENS.
GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 42 FIRST ST., BET. PINE AND ASH.
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regular sale days—Tuesday & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

GUARDIAN'S SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE
SITUATED IN EAST PORTLAND.
We will sell, by order of A. J. MARSHALL, Guardian, at the Courthouse door,
ON MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1886,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
Valuable Real Estate, situated in the city of East Portland, being Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, Block No. 48.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
We will sell at our salesroom, No. 42 First st.,
ON FRIDAY, DEC. 10, AT 10 A. M.,
Walnut Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Brussels Carpets, Mattresses, Oil Cloth, Mirrors, Chairs, Fancy Rockers, Cooking Stoves, etc.
Also MERCHANDISE.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office No. 13 Washington St.

MACHINISTS.
TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.
NORTHROP & STURGIS, 93 AND 95 OAK ST., corner Fifth. Soda, Sarsaparilla, Cream Soda, Ginger Ale, Cascade Mineral water, Soda Fountains and Supplies.

[illegible]
Andrew Kan,
66 Washington st., bet. Third and Fourth.
Japanese Curiosities, Novelties, Fancy Goods, Etc., continue to arrive by every steamer from Japan, for the Holidays.
All Goods we now offer to the public at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

FAIR WARRANTS.

Notice to Holders of Oregon State Agricultural Society Warrants.

The Oregon State Board of Agriculture has appropriated its available surplus funds, to be applied on the payment of all warrants of the Oregon State Agricultural Society pro rata, upon their face values, that are presented to the undersigned by the first day of January, 1887. All persons holding said warrants are requested to send them to J. T. Gregg, Secretary Oregon State Board of Agriculture at Salem, Oregon, before the first day of January, 1887. The pro rata to be paid by the Oregon State Board of Agriculture will be determined upon the amount of said warrants then in his hands. Persons sending their warrants will please give their names and postoffice address plainly written.
J. T. GREGG,
Salem, Or., Dec. 8, 1886. 9d to j1 Sec'y of O. S. B. A.

25 Per Cent. Off.
On account of having too much cloth on hand, I will offer to purchasers the above liberal reduction for the next twenty days, in all my Custom-work Suits, Pants and Overcoats. This is a chance you should take advantage of.
H. J. WHITE,
140 First street, cor. Alder.

J. B. CONGLE,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
SADDLES, HARNESS
Leather and Saddlery Hardware.
108 and 110 Front St. ..... Portland, Or.

PORTLAND BOILER WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAMBOAT AND Stationary Boilers. Sheet-Iron Work of all descriptions. Special attention given to repairing in and out of the city. JAMES MONKS, WM. [illegible]
[illegible] and B Sts., Portland.

THE

[illegible]

THIS SEASON'S HOLIDAY TRA

—WILL BE OUR—

GRAND DISPLAY

d extensive variety of NOVELTIES i
Fancy Goods, Etc., goods which are no
hown outside of the Largest cities, th
basing our patrons on an equal footin
with their Eastern friends.
w goods arriving daily, none of which
an be duplicated.

S. Lipman & Co.

o our patrons in the country we sugge
forward their orders without delay wh
ile our assortment is still complete.
Country Orders Solicited.

Introductions.

The best introduction to our Great Salesrooms of Clothing and Furnishings is found in the Two Grand Windows. What more can we say than they say? How better tell you what you need and what we have? The Qualities are there; the Prices are there, the Taste, the Enterprise, the Carefulness, are all represented there. Can you name their equal anywhere? For Clothing, for Furnishings, for all ages' needs, for all pockets' needs, see To-day from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Saturday till 10 P. M.

A. Roberts

THE LEADING CLOTHIER,
First and Alder Streets.

[illegible]

MATERIALS
—FOR—
FANCY & DECORATIVE WORK

Silk Plushes in all qualities and all the Standard & Odd Colors
Satins, all Plain & Fancy Colors
Ribbons to match Satin and Plushes.
Pineapple, Pongee and Florentine Silks in all the New Colors
Sateen, Felt and Windsor Cloth in all colors.
Fancy Fringes, Tassels and Pompons.
Surah Silks in all colors.
Novelties in Silk Scarfs & Tidies.
Arrasene, Princess Arrasene, Chenille, Mikado Crewel, Tinsel Beads, Trimmings and all Embroidery Materials.
Grand Exhibition of Novelties every afternoon in our Art Room.
Store open evenings.
Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention.

ADING FANCY GOODS STORE,
57 WASHINGTON ST.
COR. THIRD.
J. HARTMAN & CO.

[illegible]

107 First Street.

MAS BARGAINS

ham Watches, fine	$ 6 00
n Watches, fine	6 00
ngfield Watches, fine	10 00
mbus Watches, fine	20 00
and Filled Gold, Ladies' Watches	20 00
and Filled Gold, Gent's Watches	6 00
mond Rings, fine	6 00
mond Pins, fine	6 00
mond Ear Drops, fine	10 00
an Gold Ladies Pin and Drops	8 00
meled Gold Ladies Pin and Drops	2 00
s, Gold, Ladies' or Gent's	3 00
ets, Gold, Ladies' or Gent's	50
ms, Gold	6 00
elets, Gold	5 00
Chains, Ladies' and Children's	3 00
e Buttons, Gold, Ladies'	3 00
e Buttons, Gold, Gent's	1 00
r Buttons, Gold, Gent's	1 00
r Buttons, Gold, Ladies'	2 00
r Buttons, Diamond, Ladies'	50 00
r Buttons, Diamond, Gent's, $5 to	50
on Hooks, Gold, Ladies'	1 00
ils, Gold	1 00
h Picks	
Silver Ware, Silver plated Ware	1 35
rs' Tea Spoons	2 25
e Spoons and Forks	1 75
es	50
in Rings	
d Cups	

Rolled Gold Jewelry, also

Now is the time to look

MAS PRES

No trouble to show go
y address on receipt of
y references.

ASQUERADE
T. K. DUNBA
Cor. Fourth & Washington
ts for rent. Special
the country

WOOD! WOOD!

Oregonian.

WEATHER REPORT.

Portland, Dec. 8, 6:19 P. M.

47		S	.11	Cldy
43		SW	.02	Fair
42		NE	.04	Cldy
41		S		Lt Rn
38		S	.71	Lt Rn
39		S	.00	Clear
38		SE	.00	Cldy
45		SW	.07	Cldy
47		S	.12	Lt Rn

16.5; minimum, 40.0.

13 feet.

DAY'S WEATHER.
Dec. 8—9 P. M.—Indications
two hours: For Oregon and
continued warm, cloudy
rains.

PASSENGERS.

to arrive over the Northern
Curtis, A. E. A. Whitney, Bridand twelve emigrants.
arrive over the Short
M. O'Connor, and five emi-

FOR PORTLAND.

Dec. 8.—The steamship Oreportland to-day with the follow-

Lovell	Mrs Hildebrand
Walker	J C Williams
Wheeler	M F Bowes
Mull	Mrs H Nathan
Norman	Miss C S Rosenblatt
Atkinson	J Sutherland
Whittlessy	T Bates
	J E McDonald
T J Beames & wf	Jas Elder
Mrs R G Murry	R B Smith
Mrs W H Yangle	A J McClelland
Miss M Hambel	J E Mack
J W Breckner	J B Beatus
T E Bereck	M F Sprague
J W Mitchell	F H Keith
Miss K Mergens	
Miss Wheeler	

BRIEF MENTION.

company at the Tivoli give a
sails for Alaska Saturday,
Pavilion Saturday afternoon
drill.
the Sullivan combination
cigar store.
for the Winston season com8 this morning.
the competitive drill at the
night at McKercher & Thomp-
Annie Schulz arrested for
were arraigned in the
and the examination of
until to-day.
a telephone line in the instanding reward for the arany parties guilty of
off his poles.
issued yesterday for W.
S. Cornelius, C. J. Straight
Frank Allen and Etta Price,
and Mary M. Manning.
French consul, yesterday filed
Joseph LaCoz, of Britmatter of the estate of Anna
otherwise known as Emma
Marshal Harbord of Salem yesBen Stuart, charged with
Indiana. As this is not Ben's
kind he is likely to catch it
at 7:15 last evening was for
the pantry of a house owned
at the corner of West Park and
extinguished before the enwithout any damage.
Sorenson brought suit
against M. Fisk to renote. Yesterday Judge
by default in favor of
$30 attorney's fees.
colored woman residing at
was arrested early yespoliceman Young, on comParrish, for vagrancy. She rethe officer down stairs
the way to the city jail.
that a first-class daily morning
is to be started in this city
January. It is also said that
for such an enterprise has
by leading democrats, and that
Weekly World will be merged
venture.
was caught at 6 o'clock last
of stealing a pair of boots from
& Frank's store. He was arBurry and taken to the police
for larceny. Starr is an eximproved in a moral sense
from the penitentiary.
is at his deadly work again
offering to supply the ungreenbacks. The man
swindle generally keeps his exand if he does squeal he re-
Any man who sends money
as bad as the swindler who
be put in the penitentiary.

Subscriptions Received
and American periodicals and all
W. B. Wilcox, 150 First street, Occi-

an extra drawing at the Pavilion
night of a pair of club skates;
attendance will have a chance in
admission, with use of skates, 25c.

We Acknowledge
in Fine Perfumes, Toilet Soaps
Our stock of these goods emthe most cultivated tastes doprices please all.
W. M. WISDOM, Druggist,
Corner First and Stark streets.

COMBINATION ART SALE.

exhibition and auction sale of oil paintSan Francisco's best artists, to be
auction at 232 First street, beand Salmon, by the following wellFrancisco artists: R. G. Holdredge,
von Perbanett, A. M. Woods,
A. D. Capper, D. Haas, C. D.
and Valencia, all members of the
of San Francisco. Over 200
works of art, comprising landand architectural works; all
benefit of the artists. Receiving
this evening at 7 o'clock
and paintings on exhibition at
the place is at 232 First street.
OSCAR KILBOURN, Auctioneer.
Manager.

We are Now
Holiday Goods, and invite everybody
them. It costs you nothing to
goods with pleasure and do
to buy.
W. M. WISDOM, Druggist,
Corner First and Stark streets.

to obtain Dr. Dufot's three
Remedies can get them from Mr.
at the Esmond hotel office, the

Short Line.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St.
Ash street wharf for tickets.

CARRIAGE LEAVES?
Tansill's Punch 5c cigars from
druggists, First and Main.

Japanese Novelties.
stock in the Northwest—MaWashington street.

Picture Frames.
lowest prices, best work. San171 First street.

Tickets.
Portland, Chicago, Milwaukee
of A. L. Maxwell, agent.

Alfred Wright's perfumery, sachet
extracts, etc. Finest in th

an infallible remedy for catestimonials prove the above.

of CHRISTMAS CARDS in
49 Washington street.

ITEMS.
Wallace's Casino Block.
45 Fourth st.
George M. Parker, 131

"Brown's Bronchial

Co., 45 Morrison st.,
machines.

of Salem, pronounces
charming in its

Leeches and Oysters.

the rarest coletchings and
invited to exexhibition at
Morrison street.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE MICKEL MYSTERY.—The more the police have investigated the finding in East Portland of some of P. Mickel's effects the more mysterious the matter seems. Yesterday Chief of Police Parish, in answer to inquiry, received a telegram that Mickel had not reached Shoshone. If he started Saturday he should have reached Shoshone Monday morning. Mr. Mickel is about 60 years old, six feet tall, weighs about 200 pounds, sandy complexion, long and rather bushy grey beard, wore a black cloth Prince Albert coat, brown overcoat, and walked erect. His was so commanding a figure that every one who saw him could not help remembering his appearance well. It is possible that the old gentleman intended to make his family believe that he had committed suicide, or that he had been murdered, but this is not at all probable. His domestic relations were particularly happy and his finances in good order. It is possible that he became suddenly insane and wandered off. Job Conner, the Polk farmer serving on the U. S. grand jury a few weeks ago, without explanation left the city and was found two days later wandering in Washington county. Subsequently he committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. He was about the same age as Mr. Nickel. The theory that he wandered away is more reasonable than that he was murdered. But why would he leave his hat, his empty pocketbook and his cane? And what would a sandbag be doing near them? If he were murdered, the act must have been committed about the time the train left for the East, say half-past 3. While he may have been enticed between the warehouses and sandbagged without being seen, the body could not have been thrown in the river without almost positive certainty of detection. If he were murdered and the perpetrators succeeded in getting away from the crime, it is not likely they would have returned at night and removed the body, thus running the risk of arrest. The matter is indeed mysterious and looks like foul play.

HE HAD BEEN AMPLY PAID.—The case of Ellis G. Hughes against the Dundee Mortgage and Trust Investment company, to recover $11,220 for services in issuing certificates of title was decided in the United States circuit court yesterday. Mr. Hughes was the attorney of the company. The court charged the jury that by the terms of the contract Mr. Hughes was bound to furnish a certificate to the company, as to whether the title of the borrower was good, for which he was paid by the fees allowed him from the borrowers. Hughes endeavored to magnify his claim for compensation by alleging that in issuing these certificates he had thereby absolutely guaranteed the solvency of the loan. The court decided that the certificate was only an ordinary certificate, and that Mr. Hughes was only responsible for ordinary skill and diligence in the making of it, and instructed the jury to find for defendant. The court submitted the following special question to the jury: "Was the amount of fees paid by borrowers to Hughes sufficient compensation for examining titles and making and delivering certificates to the company; and if not, how much more was he entitled to?" It appearing from Hughes's own admission that he had received during the six years covered by his complaint—from 1875 to 1881—over $30,000 of these fees, besides the expense of clerk and carrying on the business, the jury found that he was amply compensated for all he did, including the certificates. Two other cases of Hughes against the company for similar services, for different periods, were submitted to the same jury, and they returned a verdict for the defendant in each.

DENY A NOTE.—The trial of the case of John Evers vs. Herrall & Zimmerman was commenced in state circuit court department No. 1 yesterday, before a jury. The complaint sets forth that November 1, 1882, defendants executed to plaintiff their promissory note for $1000, payable on demand, and made to secure a loan of $1000 by Evers to Herrall & Zimmerman; that interest was paid for two years and that there is now due the face of the note and $250 attorney's fees. Defendants in their answer denied ever executing such a note to plaintiff. On the testimony for the defense being all in, E. Mendenhall, attorney for defendants, moved for a non-suit on the ground that it hadn't been shown such a negotiable note ever existed. Mr. Mendenhall claimed Evers on the witness stand acknowledged he never had possession of any note, but that George Herrall wrote one and put it in his safe, and he (Evers) never saw it afterwards except once, when Herrall made an endorsement on it for interest; also, note had never been delivered to witness. Judge Shattuck overruled the motion, saying witness did not state that a note was delivered to him and he gave it back again, and there was evidence such a note did exist. George Herrall was then called to the stand and denied making a note to Evers. The case will be continued to-day.

BLAME PLACED FOR A STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—Yesterday morning James Lotan and J. L. Ferguson, local U. S. inspectors of hulls and boilers, made public their findings in the case of the collision between the O. & C. ferryboat and the launch Mikado, in which accident Phil Holland was seriously injured. The board held that Capt. Jones, of the ferryboat, was responsible for the collision in not observing the rule or law laid down in such cases, after having heard and responded correctly to the whistle of the Mikado; that having observed the course and position of the Mikado, he could and should have avoided the accident. The board then suspended Capt. Jones for the period of thirty days. This action is not final, as Capt. Jones has the right of appeal to Supervising Inspector C. C. Bemis, of San Francisco. Thirty days are allowed in which to make such appeal. Just what course Capt. Jones will pursue is not known at present, but he will probably appeal his case. At the time of the collision the Mikado was in charge of a competent young man, but he had no license. This was in violation of section 4438 of the revised statutes of the United States, and J. A. Brown, owner of the launch, was fined $100, the penalty provided by law, which he will pay.

TO RECOVER ON INSURANCE POLICY.—Elizabeth and Jacob Ohligschlager yesterday commenced suit in the state circuit court against the State Insurance company, of Salem, to recover $1020. Plaintiffs allege that August 4, 1885, they took out a policy for $1650 on a dwelling house, wearing apparel, furniture, organ, farming implements, a barn, etc., all of which property was situated on forty acres of land in section 30, township 1 south, range 1 east: that the application was made out by Toll Thompson, as agent of the insurance company, and that he by mistake failed to state in the application that there was a mortgage held against the property of $800 by A. Meinwalt. On June 25, 1886, the place was damaged by fire, according to plaintiffs' estimate, in the sum above mentioned. Wherefore plaintiffs pray that the application be reformed so as it will show the premises were mortgaged at the time of the making of the application for insurance, and that it should have been so stated in the application; also for judgment for $1020. It is understood that the reason the company refuse to pay the insurance is on the ground that the place was set on fire.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S DRILL.—In order to accommodate every person attending the competitive drill at the Mechanics' pavilion Saturday evening, G company has very generously arranged to have raised seats placed on each side of the drill floor, thus affording all an excellent view of the drill. The balance will be provided with chairs, and the view therefrom will be just as good as on the main floor. The Second-street door will be the public entrance on that evening, Third-street entrance being reserved for the military companies. The doors will open at 7 o'clock. Drill will commence at 8:15 sharp. All of the main door within the gallery posts will be used for the drill, and one place is just as good as another for the spectators. The Seattle Rifles will arrive to-morrow afternoon and will be met by an escort composed of G company men and will be escorted to their hotels.

FINED FOR BRIBERY.—Hon. Joseph Simon appeared in the U. S. circuit court yesterday and in a modest, bashful sort of way stated that there was a charge pending there against a brace of gentlemen, Messrs. Wise and Centner, who had been accused of interfering with voters at the late election. They had entered a plea of not guilty, and in reality they were men free from guile and void of offense, but for certain reasons they desired to retract their plea of "not guilty" and to substitute therefor a plea of guilty. The court allowed the plea to be changed, and then fined Messrs. Centner and Wise $100 each and the costs of their prosecution. It is to be hoped that Joe has not been making a fool of himself by paying for "them fellers' bouquets."

WINSTON.—Miss Jeannie Winston and the Pike opera company left for Portland on the Oregon yesterday morning. They bring special scenery and their complete company. There has been a large number of calls for seats, and New Market theater will undoubtedly be packed Monday evening. One gentleman, representing a theater party, applied to Mr. Prentice yesterday for forty seats for first night, but he was informed that the sale of seats would commence at 8 o'clock this morning. First come first served, so fall in line if you want seats for Monday.

VALUABLE SWAMP LAND.—R. F. Connaughy, of Lake county, Wednesday commenced suit in the U. S. circuit court against seven persons, whom he alleged entered his swamp and overflowed lands in that county and cut hay. He alleges that S. S. Boyd, Joseph Morrow, Amos Boyd, S. E. Sloan and Duke Bennett have, by cutting hay on aforesaid lands, injured him in the sum of $600 each; and that Joseph Hill and J. M. Willey have inflicted damage in the sum of $800 each. This makes the damage he has suffered amount to $4600. Great Cæsar! the swamp land of Connaughy's must produce chrysanthemums and asparagus tenuissimus. He had better start a bouquet factory.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—During the year 1884, about the time of the big snow storm, Bruno Settig went traveling in the country for Dr. John Folkman, of the *Staats Zeitung*, and failed to return to this city until recently. Dr. Folkman alleges that Settig collected for him $21 50 that he failed to turn over, and yesterday had Settig arrested in Justice Tuttle's court on a charge of larceny by embezzlement. In other words Settig learned that a warrant to that effect was out and came into court and delivered himself up. He then waived examination to appear before the grand jury, and furnished a bond of $100 for his appearance before that body.

THE LATEST WRECK.—The British ship The Sir Jamsetjee Family, ashore December 1 near Point Greenville, thirty miles north of Gray's harbor, was a vessel of 1049 tons register. She carried a cargo of lumber from Puget sound last summer to Australia, and at the time of going ashore was returning for another cargo, having sailed from Melbourne October 5. The stranding must have been under circumstances similar to those the Carmarthen Castle experienced. The reason the name was not published in yesterday's OREGONIAN is that it came slightly crooked, thus: The Sir James Ft Jee family.

"CHAMPION OF THE WORLD."—John L. Sullivan and combination will arrive here at 2:30 P. M. Friday morning, by the Tacoma train, and show at Masonic hall in the evening. The champion is reported to be in a No. 1 condition and has a first-class array of talent with him, including George LaBlanche, John P. Clow, Duncan McDonald, Steve Taylor and Irving Carroll. The wind-up will be between the world's champion and Dave Campbell. Reserved seats on sale at Hausman's cigar store.

MISSIONARY SECRETARIES.—Chaplain C. C. McCabe, D. D., secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary society, is appointing district missionary secretaries in each of the 400 districts in Methodism. The work of these subsecretaries is to furnish missionary news to the secular papers within the bounds of each district. Rev. E. W. Caswell has been appointed for Portland district. Each pastor is requested to send him all missionary news of interest.

ABOUT A RING.—In Justice Tuttle's court yesterday V. H. Rice was arrested on the charge of the larceny by bailee of a gold ring from Mrs. Thomas Fallon. It seems they had been associating together and she put the ring on his finger to allow him to wear it and on demand he refused to return it. Thomas Fallon, the woman's husband, then swore out a warrant and had Rice arrested. The case comes up for trial to-day.

DIRECTORY FOR 1887.—The names for the new city directory are now being taken. It is the aim of the publishers to make this edition "lay over" any hitherto issued. Besides Portland and suburbs, the 1887 book will include a directory of The Dalles and Wasco county, a list of the taxpayers of Multnomah county, and a new map showing Portland, East Portland and Albina. Such a work will certainly receive a liberal patronage.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Following is a list of the officers of Hope Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., elected for the following term: M. W., J. D. Drew; foreman, E. H. Stolte; overseer, J. J. Domes; financier, W. L. Archambeau; receiver, George Stowell; recorder, H. Brown; guide, Paul Kriske; I. W., W. S. Newbury; O. W., Wm. Barker; trustee, R. P. Cardwell; medical examiner, A. J. Giessey.

ANOTHER SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—The trial of the suit of Mrs. Mattie E. Keys vs. Perry G. Baker will be called in state circuit court department No. 1 to-day. Mrs. Keys sues Baker for $5000 damages for brutally beating her. Mrs. Keys's husband is the person who sued R. J. Jeffery for damages and subsequently withdrew the suit.

PROBABLE DOUBLE DROWNING.

Two Men Supposed to have been Caught in a Drift on the Cowlitz.

A correspondent at Toledo, W. T., sends the following:

There is some excitement up the river on account of the supposed drowning of two men. Above Taylor's ferry, about five miles from Toledo, a broken raft, some provisions, a dog and a pan were found floating in an eddy just by a large drift, where the river makes a sharp bend and sends a strong current under the logs lodged there. On the evening before the articles were seen, two men came down the river on a raft and camped about a half mile above the bend. They were seen to leave in the morning almost before day, and as it was very foggy it is supposed that they did not see the drift until too late, and their raft was torn to pieces and they were sucked under the logs. As the water is rising, it will be impossible to find out whether this happened or not unless the men show themselves. After diligent inquiry I can find no one who saw the men after they left the raft, and it is quite likely they were drowned. One of them is supposed to be a man named Johnson, and the other name unknown here, who have been "baching" in the woods and getting out shingle bolts on a claim recently bought from Chas. Meeker. If these men are not drowned they will confer a favor on an anxious community by letting it be known.

Leading Perfumes.

We are constantly supplied with every make of popular perfumery, embracing, first in point of popularity and merit, Lautier's unparalleled odors, Lubin's genuine and standard, Alfred Wright's world renowned; and, among those of lesser note, Eastman's, Picksecker's & Bazin's. In quality and variety we can please the most exquisite taste.
W. M. WISDOM, Druggist,
Corner First and Stark streets.

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

FELDENHEIMER

The Leading Jeweler,

Corner First and Morrison.

Diamonds! Diamonds! Diamonds!

Having received direct from the Kimberly diamond fields, Africa, a large lot of loose diamonds, I am now having them made into rings, pins, ear-rings, etc. They are now on exhibition in

UNCLE MEYER'S WINDOW, 168 First st.

FIT FOR A KING.

To those desiring something especially choice, attention is invited to the German English, French and East India Table Delicacies actually in stock.

ARE YOU A SMOKER?

Judges of Fine Cigars need not be told of the stock in those which includes the Choicest brands; also Smokers' Articles.

GIRLS LOVE CANDIES!

And they can't be fooled with anything sent them, but always request orders given to us. Send them a box of Vermont or Maillard's manufacture.

STONE The People's Caterer, First and Ash.

Towne & Moore,

The Photographers. First and Morrison.

NO PAIN—NO BAD EFFECTS

Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Sets of teeth $10 to $15. Filling at eastern prices. All work warranted. PREHN BROS., graduates Phila. Dental College, Room 54, Union Block

The reason why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it. For sale by all druggists.

NOTICE.

Changes and Extension of Departments

—AT—

[illegible]

For the convenience of friends and the trade we publish the following notice of several changes in our departments. The completion of our New Building, adjoining, on Taylor and Second streets, has given us ample and much needed room for extension of several departments and necessitating several changes in location: The Cloak, Shawl, Boot and Shoe, Carpet and Curtain, and Retail Grocery Departments are now located on ground floor of our New Building, occupying a space of one hundred feet square, with entrances opening on Taylor and Second street, and also, as heretofore, direct to any department through our First street entrances. The space formerly occupied by our Cloak, Shawl, and Boot and Shoe Departments we now utilize for the extension of the several Dry Goods Departments, using the entire floor, 50x200 feet from First to Second street, for Dry Goods and Clothing, etc.; the upper floors of both buildings for *Wholesale Departments Exclusively*. These alterations are not entirely completed, but we hope to be able to announce with the New Year the very satisfactory fact.

SPECIAL

AND

Unprecedented Bargains

—IN—

Every Department

—FOR THE—

Holiday Season.

Our Assortment in Every Department the Largest to Select From. Our Prices Decidedly the Lowest.

Meier & Frank

185 AND 187 FIRST ST.
Between Yamhill and Taylor.
Through to 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194 Second st.,
And 27, 29, 31 and 33 Taylor street,
Between First and Second sts.

You can go direct to any department through entrances on First, Second and Taylor streets.

I. S. [illegible] & CO.

FURNITURE.

Corner First and Yamhill.

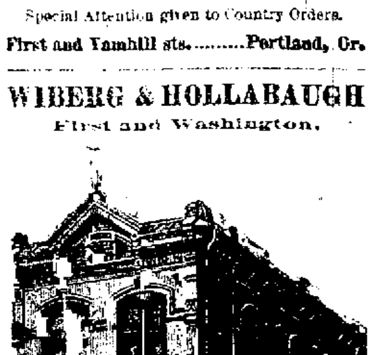
CHAMBER SUITES
PARLOR SUITES
LIBRARY SUITES
DINING SUITES
BOOK CASES, WRITING DESKS,
TABLES, CHAIRS, LOUNGES, ETC.,
In Walnut, Cherry, Oak and Ash.

ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERY GOODS
A SPECIALTY.

Largest and Finest Assortment
in the Northwest!

T. J. COLBERT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, RUGS, MATS, etc., etc.
Special Attention given to Country Orders.
First and Yamhill sts.........Portland, Or.

WIBERG & HOLLABAUGH
First and Washington.



We take pleasure in showing our new lines of

Elegant, Well-Fitting Goods.

THE BEST MANUFACTURED

BOOTS & SHOES

Always kept in stock.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Special selected line.

[illegible] THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
COR. 2ND & MORRISON STS.

AWAY WITH THEM

They must be slaughtered. We don't keep our goods to look at. they must go. If we can't make a profit on them, we will do without a profit. Here is what we will do for the balance of this month. WE DEFY YOU TO BEAT THESE PRICES! YOU CAN'T DO IT! These are no shoddy goods, but the Finest ever brought to this city, and Perfect-Fitting garments with extra finish.

Thunder and Lightning Prices!

Regular Prices.		Reduced Prices.
$15	Diagonal Overcoats, black or brown	$11 00
18	Worsted Overcoats, blue or brown	13 50
15	Chinchilla Overcoat, blue	12 00
23	Extra Fine Chinchilla Overcoat, blue, brown,	19 00
20	Fine Beaver Overcoat, blue or brown	16 60
23	English Kersey Overcoat, brown, tan, drab.	17 50
25	Extra Fine Melton Overcoat, brown, drab,	19 50
23	Fine Cassimere Overcoat, brown	17 00
22	Fine Silk-Faced Corkscrew Overcoat, brown	18 00
25	Fine Corkscrew Silk-Faced Overcoat, blue.	18 50
27	Chinchilla Overcoat, velvet piped, ex. fine.	23 00
35	Satin-lined Chinchilla Imported Overcoat	27 00
40	Imported Montenac Overcoats, brown, blue	32 00
12	Cassimere Overcoat, brown mixed	9 50
14	Dark Cassimere Overcoat, mixed pattern	11 00

These goods can be seen at my store at any time.

Glad to have you call and take a look at them.

ARTHUR KOHN

Cor Second and Morrison sts.

LADIES, TAKE NOTICE:

We make Elegant Smoking Jackets to order at $10, $12 and $15 in Elegant Colors, trimmed to suit your fancy. Samples now in stock to select from.

LADIES, A WORD:

We are selling Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats at unheard-of prices. We are determined to reduce our stock this month.

An Elegant Present Free

To every Lady who purchases a Suit or Overcoat from us this month given with every purchase. Be sure to call on us before purchasing. If you can't call, write us about what you want and we will cheerfully answer all communications.

GREAT UNDERWEAR SALE!

THE TALK OF THE TOWN:

How can we sell at such prices? Come and see us if you want Bargains in Underwear. We buy from manufacturers, direct, is the way we do. *We don't want big profits.*

RUBBER CLOTHING

At all prices. Coats from $1 up. Full line of English Mackintoshes.

[illegible] THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
COR. 2ND & MORRISON STS.

Edwin C. Burt's

LADIES'

Fine Shoes.

LEWIS BROS.

Special Agents.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE BOOTS SHOES FREE
COUNTRY ORDERS

RIGHT NOW!

LEWIS BROS., 249 First st., are offering some of the

GRANDEST BARGAINS

In Boots and Shoes. LEWIS BROS. are now offering the most

ASTONISHING BARGAINS

In Fine Boots and Shoes. LEWIS BROS. are now offering the most

WONDERFUL BARGAINS

Ever offered in the city,

RIGHT NOW!

Come in person or send in your orders. One Price for everybody.

Ladies' Gossamer Rubber Overshoes, the best makes, these styles, "Langtry," "Vassar," "Quaker," "Saratoga," "Bernhardt" and the "Promenade," sizes 2½ to 7½, only	$0 40
Misses' Gossamer Rubber Overshoes, all the desired styles, sizes 11 to 20, only	25
Ladies' Curacoa Kid Opera Toe Slippers. Med and French heels	80
Ladies' Curacoa Kid Op. Toe Slippers. Beaded, satin tops, med heels	95
Ladies' Sewed Pebble Grain Button, worked button holes, sizes 2½ to 7½, down to	1 10
Ladies' Pebble Grain Button, worked button holes, better grades, sizes 2½ to 7½, down to	1 65
Ladies' Soft Curacoa Kid, opera last, French fly, all sizes and widths	2 25
Ladies' Soft Curacoa Kid, opera and French toe, French fly, all sizes and widths	2 75
Ladies' French Curacoa, the very best wearing, in opera and common-sense last, will outwear three pairs of ordinary shoes, flexible sole, and a skirt protector attached, only	3 50
Ladies' French Kid Boots, all the best makes, all the latest styles, in med. and flexible soles, in opera, utica and common sense last, and warranted to give the best of satisfaction, at: $3 95, $4 50, $4 75, $5,	5 50

These prices on Ladies' French Kid Shoes are from $1 to $2 less than they can be had elsewhere.

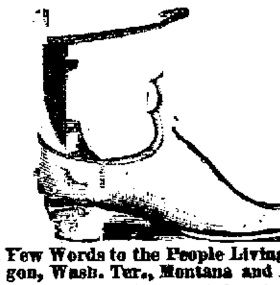
The $4 75 $5 and $5 50 French Kid shoes have a patent cord in the back; it will keep the skirts from cutting the back of the shoes, which is a big saving.

We are the sole agents for Edwin C. Burt's Ladies' Shoes. We will send or give a list to any lady wishing prices on same. We have Cut Prices on every line.

Misses' Extra Fine Curacoa Kid Button in all shapes of toes, a big bargain. (sizes 11 to 2, all widths; this shoe is sold elsewhere for $4.)	1 75
Misses' B Calf Bals, all sizes, 11 to 2, a good school shoe, only	1 00
Misses' Pebble Goat Bals, all sizes, 11 to 2, a good school shoe, very neat, only	1 35
Misses' Extra Nice Curacoa Kid Toe Slippers, 11 to 2, just think!	75
Misses' Extra French Kip Bals, reveted seams, 11 to 2, only	1 25
Misses' C. Kid or Pebble Grain, worked button holes, sizes 13 to 2	1 25
Child's B Calf Bals, very good for winter wear, sizes 6 to 10½	75
Child's Tampico Pebble Goat Button, 6 to 10½	95
Child's Glove Calf Button, sizes 6 to 10½	95
Child's Gum Boots, Woonsocket brand, fleece-lined	1 15
Infants Hand-sewed Goat, button or kid, the best of wear	50
Child's French Curacoa Kid, button, very nice finish and with tassels	1 50

The Greatest Cut Ever Made in Prices in Boys' and Youths' Boots, Boys' and Youths' Kip Shoes, Button Shoes, Lace Shoes, Rubber Boots.

Men's B Calf Congress or Buckle, all sizes and widths, 5 to 11	1 75
Men's B Calf Congress, fancy tip, warranted good wearing, 5 to 11	2 75
Men's B Calf Bals, broad, French or pointed toe, good wearing, 5 to 11	2 50
Men's B Calf Button, London toe with fancy tip, good wearing, 5 to 11	3 00
Men's Seamless Side Button, fair stitch, the best of French calf, a good $6 50 shoe, down to	4 00
Men's Seamless Side, Pointed Toe, Lace, fair stitch, the best of French calf, a good $6 50 shoe, down to	4 00
Men's Seamless Side, broad or narrow toe, fair stitch or congress, best of French calf, a good $6 50 shoe, down to	4 00
Men's Common Sense fair stitch shoes of the best French stock, in button, lace and elastic sides, broad toes, seamless sides, good value at $6 50, here they go	4 00
Men's Dongola Kid, very soft, in Congress, very easy for tender feet	4 00
Men's Boots, the best French calf throughout, our own manufacture, double sole, as good as a $12 custom-made boot, down to	4 50
Men's Boots, French kip throughout, saddle seams, our own manufacture, no better boot made, double sole $4, the same with tap soles	4 50
Men's Rubber Boots, long leg	3 0
Men's Woonsocket Hip is the best boot made, loose tops	3 50
Men's Woonsocket, rubber lined, hunting thigh top	8 00
Men's Woonsocket, rubber lined or friction lined, the best	2 75



A Few Words to the People Living in Oregon, Wash. Ter., Montana and Idaho:

We fill Mail and Express Orders the day they are received. We will save you from 25 to 40 per cent., give you Better Goods and Better Styles. All goods marked in Plain Figures and One Price. So you stand the same show, you get the same price as if you were here in person.

In ordering Boots and Shoes, state plainly the style, shape of toe, width, size and the price. All goods exchanged or money refunded if not satisfactory. That's fair, is it not? We send Boots and Shoes by Express C. O. D., and if by Mail we demand extra stamps for mailing.

To our already large Country Order Trade further comments are unnecessary as regards our fair dealing. Address Lewis Bros' Country Order Department, Postoffice Box 593, Portland, Or.

SEE NAME AND NUMBER ON THE DOOR.
No Branch Houses in Portland
LEWIS BROS.,
249 FIRST ST., between Main and Madison.

[illegible]

The Men's Furnishers.

New Neckwear,

FANCY SILK INITIAL HDKFS.

SATIN SUSPENDERS,

Plain and Embroidered.

Smoking Jackets,

ETC., ETC.

[illegible]

153 FIRST ST.

WE HAVE OPENED
THIS DAY
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
—OF—
Holiday
Novelties.

John Grant & Co

[illegible]

S. W. cor. Third and Morrison.

Kid Gloves. Kid Gloves.

JUST OPENED

New and Attractive lines in Kid Gloves.

The New Derby, Two Toned, stitched backs.

Five and eight-button, in all the New Shades

Six and eight-button length in Suede Musquetair.

ALSO a large assortment Ladies, Misses' and Children's Cashmere, Cloth, Silk, Silk lined Gloves and Mitts.

[illegible]

GREAT

[illegible]

—OF—

[illegible] B. STEEL[illegible] & CO.,

THE CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,

Corner First and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.

We have made a change in our business, Mr. M. D. Weidenfeld having retired from our firm. In consequence of which we have inaugurated a

Grand Dissolution Sale,

Having Marked Down our Entire Stock of

CLOTHING

HATS

—AND—

Furnishing Goods

From 25 to 33 Per Cent.

Our purchases were very heavy for this season, and although our sales have been immense, we offer you

Full Lines to Select From.

Remember, this is not a sale of broken lots, but

THE LATEST STYLES OF

Clothing

Of the BEST quality.

Such an opportunity as we now offer occurs very seldom, and it is doubtful if the people of Oregon, Washington Territory, Montana and Idaho will ever again have such a large and well selected stock of Clothing to choose from, at the prices to which our goods are reduced.

First Come, First Served!

People residing in the country can send orders for goods, which will be carefully attended to. Samples with rules for self-measurement sent free. Send address for catalogue.

[illegible] RS & [illegible]
COR FIRST & MORRISON STS.

EVERDING & FARREL.
Timothy, Clover, Rye SEED
FRONT AND ALDER STS.

Dr. E. C. Brown, [illegible]

POLICE AND POLITICS.

Some Arguments in the Case of Selby Against the City.

Extracts from the Briefs of Opposing Counsel, Showing a Wide Range of Discussion in Questions of Law

A great many amusing incidents and humorous and extravagant statements occur in the argument of cases in our supreme court, as in every court of last resort, which the general public never hear anything of. A correspondent sends the following statement concerning the trial of the case of J. H. E. Selby against the city of Portland, which was decided yesterday in favor of the city, accompanied by several rich and racy extracts taken from the briefs of opposing counsel.

The case was an action brought by Selby against the city to recover the sum of about $16,000 from the city for the services of himself, J. H. Lappeus, T. P. Luther, D. W. Dobbins, J. E. Cramer and A. Johnson, as policemen of the city of Portland. The city successfully defended in the court below on the ground that said parties had thrown down their stars, abandoned the offices, acquiesced in their removal, and performed no services. The plaintiffs contended that they had not abandoned their offices, and never intended to acquiesce in their removal, and claimed that they had been put out by "mere strength and awkwardness," without any cause being assigned for their removal as required by subdivision 2, of section 72, of the city charter, and on this proposition appealed the case to the supreme court. In one place plaintiffs' attorneys were arguing that it was not necessary for these officers to be constantly repeating their wrongs and clamoring in the ears of the authorities of the city to be placed on duty, and they say:

"Such a spectacle in a civilized city would excel in magnificent folly the Pagan grandeur of a Chinese funeral, where the manifestations of grief for the deceased are personified in a hired female, who weeps and groans and bewails the untimely death of a royal celestial, and as she drags her limp form in her bare feet through the streets of the city immediately in the rear of the hearse, supported on either side by a mongo lan whose taste for the evangelical roast pig is intensified by the occasion, the cortege moves slowly on in the line of its march, and the impressive ceremonies of a heathen ritual are performed by the followers of Confucius, but the pageant is only completed when the melancholy music of the gong and the melody of the Chinese chant have joined the grand diapason."

This description elicited the following reply from the city attorney:

"But we are told that the plaintiffs were not required to be constantly repeating their wrongs and clamoring in the ears of the authorities of the city to be placed on duty, and their counsel seem to think such a spectacle would exceed in folly the Pagan grandeur of the Chinese funeral, etc., all of which we concede, especially if it be true that it is immaterial whether they did any duty or not. We submit, however, that their silence during the long period since their removal up to the commencement of the action, is very cogent evidence to sustain the defense of acquiescence, and that if it was not for the 'roast pig' of $16,000 which has served to intensify their zeal they would not now be clamoring in the ears of the court for leave to move on with the star-decked procession which they turned their backs upon so long ago."

The counsel for plaintiff continue in another place as follows:

"The only serious part of this testimony (absence from the city), was that which tended to prove that Mr. Luther had gone out of the city to attend his father's funeral. This was the offense that grieved the city, that a police officer should go out of the jurisdiction of the city to pay his respects to his father. *Give us a rest!* If that grievance is not small as well as mean to trump up as the evidence of abandonment or acquiescence, we shall cease all search by microscopic power to discover anything less, and for anything to be meaner or more contemptible, we defy barbarians to produce it."

To which it was replied as follows:

"It is said that Luther went East after his removal to attend the funeral of his father. There is no such evidence, and the 'father's funeral' is like the 'Chinese funeral' referred to, a matter of imagination. In fact the mind of the writer of their brief seems to have run on funerals as if he had lost faith in the case, and was consigning it to its proper place among dead and departed things."

Again the city attorney, waxing warm over a constitutional question involved in the case, declared that:

The framers of that constitution evidently intended to limit the right to hold office in this state for fixed terms or at the pleasure of the appointing power. They declared in effect that we were to have no aristocracy of office-holders here, so that the highest officer in the state can only hold his office for a term of years, at the expiration of which he must come down and submit himself to the will of the people; but a petty police officer under the theory of opposing counsel can hold his office during his natural life unless some cause is found to remove him, and in that way find a justification of this iniquity by which $16,000 of the public money is to be taken from the treasury and turned over to these men who have been doing no service for the city during this long period.

They have now reached the place where the people can invoke the protection of that very constitution which years ago they adopted to prevent such aggressions of official rapacity and plunder as this. Give it its full scope and power and it will prove again the great wisdom of the framers of our constitution, and become as they intended it should, a shield to protect the people against injustice and wrong.

It was answered by plaintiff's attorneys that:

"A court without a record." It is just what politicians and rascals want. It now becomes a judicial question whether politicians, election contractors and the riff raff of the city shall hereafter be able to make merchandise of city and police officers, whether the good government of a city of 40,000 people is of more value than the schemes of forty-nine. [The number is always odd.] Public plunderers who walk the streets with an air of self importance, contriving to despoil the city of good government and the people of the sacred right of the elective franchise, these moral lepers are holding high carnival over the prospective result of this case, and if no record is to be kept of their misdeeds, the avenues of the city treasury are opened wide never to be closed until it is exhausted and plundered of all that is valuable. Let them alone and wipe out from judicial records the evidence and infamy of their transgressions and a picture of Dante's hell will be photographed on the walls of the city. Help them to conceal and secrete the damnable and accursed bargains, vile contracts and base promises, then infamous perjuries, anarchical conspiracies and hell deserving frauds by declaring the 2d subdivision of section 72 of the charter unconstitutional and you will open the doors to the temple of civil liberty where grave dogs, hyenas and vandals may enter in one conspicuous herd, defying all law, subserving and subordinating officials and trampling the laws of God and man beneath their feet in proud disdain."

As a sort of peroration the plaintiff's counsel fired the following at the court:

"And now as a last appeal we implore you in the name of well considered principles interlaced and interwoven in an unbroken line of judicial decisions commencing at the [illegible] dawn of English history and coming down sanctioned through each generation and passing the ordeal of investigation at the bar of the master minds of two continents to lift the mighty trident of eternal justice and forbid that these principles shall now be disturbed or shaken. Let it be [illegible] by this court that inferior and limited tribunals shall keep a record and that the jurisdictional facts shall appear on the face of that record, and hereafter this board of police will be unable to corrupt the city government without exposing its infamy.

Such a decision will sound the alarm in the subterranean caverns of the Portland custom house where secret conclaves meet to defeat the will of the people. It will unhorse that equestrian battalion who ride the fire department horses to death on dress parade. It will draw a line between the co-ordinate branches of the city government so distinct that the existence of one will not depend upon the political influence of the other. It will pull down the black flag that has been hoisted by traitor hands over the police headquarters. It will solve the problem as to whether or not three men can rule or ruin a city of free men.

The harlot, the syren and her votaries have become factors of no mean importance in the political arena—the swell and the mountebank, the gamblers and [illegible] road agents who stand upon common ground shadowing the footsteps of honest toil, the convict and the veteran embezzler, the defaulter and the ring [illegible] constituted themselves the special guardians of the city and they are the only ones who hold seats in the stock exchange where morality is a commodity that has no market value and where [illegible]. They leap into [illegible] from the contamination of their deep depravity dripping with filth upon their [illegible] linen in the presence of decency. They meet you at the street corners and in a voice of assurance and a manner of confidence inquire [illegible] what you will give for a certain municipal office. They talk of [illegible] and you are on the buy and assume that you understand that they are on the sell and can give a good and indefeasible title. These moral wrecks are to-day huckstering their influence and offering it in the open market with a bold [illegible] and daring that challenges the contempt of every good citizen. Moderation, decency, fairness and honesty are driven from official circles and [illegible] band of conspirators who deserve the reprobation of all decent and civilized communities.

Who is to gain by your decision upholding the law? The city will be rescued from degradation and helpless insolvency."

To which it was responded as follows:

Finally, by an appeal which reaches the climax of absurdity, we are told that it is the politicians they are after, and all their efforts are for the benefit of and in the interest of honest government and to protect the people against dishonesty and wrong, etc. Such canting generally comes from those whose brief connection with municipal affairs has served to create an appetite which they have never since been able to gratify. It is a peculiar kind of virtue that can hold up its hands in such horror and yet would calmly put its hand into the public treasury and take $16,000 of the people's money and turn it over to these idlers who have nowhere [illegible] performed a particle of service for the city during all these years. Real justice should [illegible] with ridicule and scorn such perfidity, however strongly urged in her name. It would be like a tear-eyed monster feeding upon a lamb and prating about superior honor and virtue while he yet bore on his guilty pelt the blood of innocence, to permit these ex-officials to rob and plunder the people of this large sum of money while proclaiming their own great goodness and political purity.

The plaintiff and his assignors have been there themselves and probably know how "the harlot, the syren and her votaries" are worked in the political arena, and doubtless know whereof they speak when they assert that "moderation, decency, fairness and honesty are driven from official circles."

Yet it seems to us a fair share of that same article of "moderation" would forbid them from pressing a claim, the mere assertion of which should bring the tinge of shame to the cheeks of men possessed of a very high degree of "decency, fairness and honesty."

These extracts must suffice to show how fierce the contentions of opposing counsel sometimes become, and over what a wide range they travel in the discussion of questions of law, especially when there is mingled therein a touch of politics.

SALEM NOTES.

SALEM, Dec. 8.

Mrs. J. M. Scott and Miss Myra Scott, of Portland, are the guests in this city of Mrs. E. M. Plamondon.

The regular webfoot weather has once more set in, the rain last night coming down in regular Oregon style.

Miss Mamie Parvin will entertain her friends with a gypsy party at her home on Piety Hill, on Wednesday evening next.

F. H. Bryant and Miss Ellie Osborne of this county were married in this city on Saturday last, Rev. M. C. Wire officiating.

The new city council will take its seat on the 1st of January, 1887. It now consists of four republicans, four democrats and a democratic mayor.

Mr. E. B. Piper has been selected as one of the reporters on the *Daily Statesman*, Lieut. Manning being compelled to devote his entire attention to their mammoth New Year's edition.

Olive Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Wm. Dumars, N. G.; Frank H. Allston, V. G.; W. J. Clarke, R. S.; W. G. Westacott, P. S.; John Moir, Treasurer.

Miss Mae Carpenter entertained a number of friends last evening, the gathering taking place in honor of her friend, Miss Addie Sparrow, of Victoria, B. C. It was as a matter of course a very pleasant affair throughout.

Hon. George W. Webb, state treasurer elect, with his wife and daughter, have arrived in Salem, and for the present will stop with Hon. A. F. Wheeler's family, having leased their elegant little home on Commercial street.

Silverton Lodge No. 21, I. O. O. F., has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: D. W. Yoder, N. G.; E. L. Smith, V. G.; H. G. Guild, R. S.; M. J. Adams, P. S.; M. Fitzgerald, treasurer; E. C. Small, A. F. Blackerby and W. S. Kline, trustees.

The annual election of officers of the Marion County Bible society has just resulted as follows: O. Dickinson president, J. M. Martin secretary, A. T. Yeaton treasurer, J. H. Roork, depositary. Executive committee—J. F. Staiger, George Johnson and R. S. Wallace.

Miss Jessie Washburne, one of the attendants at the Oregon Insane asylum, will this evening entertain a number of her friends, who will thus pay their farewell respects to Mr. J. E. Yates, who leaves the institution to accept a position in the Idaho asylum, under Dr. J. W. Givens.

Mrs. J. Taylor Chambers arrived home from her visit to Quincy, Ill., on Monday last, accompanied by Miss Mary Chambers. The ladies were unfortunate enough to be on one of the trains that collided in Dakota and lost all their baggage, which was burned in the baggage car attached to their train.

Col. W. A. Thomas, United States Indian inspector, leaves here to-day after a week's sojourn in our midst, and expresses himself highly pleased, during which time he has been entertained by Hon. A. Bush, Col. N. B. Knight and other leading citizens. Accompanied by Col. John Lee, superintendent of the United States Indian training school, he will proceed to Forest Grove to-morrow to appraise and arrange for the immediate sale of the United States property in that city where the school was formerly located.

Mrs. T. McF. Patton, of this city, died yesterday afternoon, after a long and painful illness, which was borne with remarkable patience and Christian fortitude. She was a lady very highly esteemed by all who knew her. Kind, generous and thoughtful of the welfare of others, she lived as she died, the very exemplification of true womanhood. She leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss, while a large circle of friends, neighbors and acquaintances will miss her kindly counsel and mourn with those who mourn most keenly her early death. The funeral will take place to-morrow (Thursday) at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. F. Morley, more familiarly known as "Our Jumbo," has made himself more solid than ever by entering a restaurant, and with his little club beating Fred Miller unmercifully about the head and shoulders, for which piece of playfulness on his part he was yanked up before Justice Payne, and placed under $1000 bonds to await the action of the grand jury. John H. Albert and R. S. Wallace went on his bonds, and he still sports his star, while a few enthusiastic admirers have presented him with a meerschaum cigar holder as a slight testimonial of their faith in him. He is now under $1500 bonds for offenses of various kind, with ample time to commit others before the next grand jury convenes. Next.

OLYMPIA NOTES

OLYMPIA, W. T., Dec.

The Carlton House has been crowded from the garret to the cellar during the past few days.

A grand masquerade ball is announced to take place on New Year's eve under the auspices of the Potlatch club. Music by Prof. Vaughn's band.

Court convened in this city on Monday morning before Hon. John P. Hoyt. Many of the legal fraternity from Seattle and Tacoma are present. The term, however, will probably not be a long one.

The steamer Fleetwood, Captain George D. Messegee, has commenced making regular daily trips between this city and Seattle, making this place her headquarters. She made the run from Budd's passage, near Steilacoom, to this city yesterday in seventy minutes.

A notice was inserted in the *Partisan* of this place a few days ago, asking for information regarding "potter's clay" in this county. The information was sought for the benefit of a gentleman who owns large pottery works in Texas, who is anxious to establish a manufactory in this territory. Quite a number of persons have already answered the inquiry, and there seems to be no doubt but that pure potter's clay can be obtained near this city in large quantities, and samples will be immediately forwarded for test, the result of which will be reported in due time to THE OREGONIAN.

This city will be favored on Friday evening, the 10th inst., with a first class elocutionary entertainment by Miss Rosa Stannus of Tacoma, whose ability as an elocutionist is rapidly becoming known in this territory. Being young and having an attractive appearance, combined with a fine toned and well modulated voice, Miss Stannus is sure to become a general favorite, more especially with those of an elocutionary turn of mind. As the young lady may visit Portland during her tour, it is to be hoped she may there meet with the success she deserves.

TOLEDO NOTES

TOLEDO, W. T., Dec. 8.

This is the rain we long have sought and now mourn because we found it not. The river is up, the water is deep, and the boat comes regular twice a week, which fact is appreciated by the farmers, who are filling the warehouse with grain for shipment.

For a timber country this region has produced a large amount of grain and produce this year, but the coming year promises to exceed it, as general advantage has been taken of the dry fall to sow old fields and clear up new ones.

Over 10,000 bushels of oats and wheat and an immense quantity of hay was harvested in the country tributary to this point the past summer, which of itself would make a heavy business for a light draft steamer, and ought to be a sufficient inducement for some company to put one on. Kellogg & Co., who own the steamer Toledo, now running here, promise to build a boat for the upper river the coming summer, and it is hoped they will not forget their promise.

Two families left here this morning for California. They came from Texas only a short time since, but think the country too slow for them, and complain that they were induced to come here by misrepresentation. I will say right here that this is no place for any man who depends on day's wages for a living, nor for any body without means unless they are willing to suffer some privations to get a home, and that like any other country, anything here worth having is worth paying for.

Shinglemakers looking for a location can do no better than right here at Toledo, on either side of the river. Timber is plenty and of fine quality, and can be had cheap.

As usual, this territory had to depend on THE OREGONIAN for the official election returns, and that paper will please notice that the *Pilot* gave proper credit when it republished them.

There is something wrong with the mails, as at least once a week and sometimes twice, THE DAILY OREGONIAN is a day late. COWLITZ.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

A Brief Sketch of a Well-Known and Excellent Writer

The Beginning of her Career—Her Summer and Winter Home—Her Books, her Aims and Art.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, the author of the charming serial story in the last issue of THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, more than any other American writer, combines, in a notable degree, the imagination of a poet, the artistic and dramatic sense of a true story-writer, and a broad philosophic cast of mind, which gives the fiction sincerity and truth. There is no living writer of wider and livelier sympathies. Her stories, though absorbing and entertaining, always have a purifying and strengthening effect upon the mind of the reader. These things make her one of the most loved and most read of our writers.

The announcement therefore that on November 28, a serial story by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps will begin in these columns, will be warmly welcomed by our readers, and this brief outline of her life and work, will, no doubt, be read with great interest.

She was born August 31, 1844, in Boston, during her father's six years pastorate in that city. In her fourth May she was removed to Andover, Mass., on her father's taking a professorship in the Theological seminary there, and Andover has been their home since. She was christened Mary Gray for an intimate friend of her mother's, but on her mother's death, which happened when the child was 8 years old, the name of Elizabeth Stuart was given to her instead.

Her mother, Elizabeth Stuart, was the eldest daughter of Moses Stuart, one of the bright lights of the seminary in the days when Andover was the main center of intellectual and theological life in Massachusetts. Professor Stuart was known as a man of moods and variable power, but of exceptional fascination and brilliancy. His daughter, Elizabeth, inherited the literary gift from him, and, though in a style subdued to the tone of the surrounding atmosphere, she wrote several charming stories, largely read at the time.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps was the eldest of three children, and the only daughter. In her the story-telling faculty was early indicated in a marked way. She spun amazing yarns for the children she played with, while dolls were still in the ascendant. The first thing she printed was a story in the *Youth's Companion*. She was then 13. As a girl she attended the school of Mrs. Prof. Edwards, where her bent was toward rhetorical and philosophical stories. In the spring of 1863 she sent a war story, called a "Sacrifice Consumed," to *Harper's Magazine*. The editor returned her a generous check for it, with the request that she should write for them again. "*Harper's* never refused a story of mine in all my life," she says, "with one single exception—that not when I was a beginner. To this uniform encouragement I attribute more than to any other one thing what literary success I afterwards had."

At twenty years of age the plan of "Gates Ajar" began to form itself in her mind. She was busy in writing this book for two years. It lay for two years in the publisher's hands, and came out in 1868. Although the first, it is the best known of all her books. It reached in this country a circulation of about 100,000 copies and had a very large English sale. It has been reprinted in Scotland and translated into German, French, Dutch and Italian. Most of the successive books by the same hand have been thus reprinted and translated. A friend of Miss Phelps, traveling a few years ago, was introduced to an officer of rank in the Prussian court, and Miss Phelps's name being mentioned, he said "Ah, that book, 'The Gates Ajar,' I understand it has made more Christians than all the preachers."

In the autumn of 1877 a venture full of interest absorbed Miss Phelps's thought and strength—the delivery of a course of lectures on "Representative Modern Fiction" before the Boston university. It was the first thing of the sort ever attempted by a woman in this part of the world. Her power over the audience is said to have been remarkable. While her voice in conversation is singularly low and sweet, some peculiar penetrative quality made it distinct without the slightest effort for the listener in every part of a large hall. The audience was of students of both sexes and different ages, from various departments of the university. At the close of every lecture, says one present, "they would gather round her, and it seemed as if they would devour her, following her as far as possible when she went away." Something in her face seemed to ask more for love than praise. To them it seemed as if a new and gentler Hypatia had come to speak a sweeter sort of wisdom. Mr. Whittier says of these: "They were admirable in manner and matter. I never heard a woman speak with such magnetic power."

In the same autumn of her work at the Boston university, The Story of Avis came out, which added to her fame. Eight years ago Miss Phelps built a little cottage for a summer home on the rocks of East Point at one side of Gloucester harbor. There is hardly a more rugged spot on Cape Ann, but one forgets all but the pictures she makes of the shore in looking out on the harbor with the [illegible] old town of Gloucester at its [illegible] a mile away across the sheltering rim of land that narrow strip that curves around the harbor, north the surf breaks on the rocks or rests in the sandy shore of the coves that follow one another out to the extreme point of the cape. "Sealed Orders," a collection of short stories published not long after "Avis," has one or two pictures of winter storms in the ice bound harbor and the cruel struggles of the fishermen for scanty bread, and critics have called "The Lady of Shalott" one of the best sketches in the collection, the best American short story. No sooner was Miss Phelps's summer home planted on the Gloucester shore than she saw how intemperance on Eastern Point added to the hard lot of fishermen's families, and through her efforts a reform club of sixty-five members was sustained there. A [illegible] room had been otherwise secured. It was brightened with pictures and music, addresses were delivered and sermons preached to the men, but her personal work was of a deeper and more winning sort. She made herself the friend of each one. They came to her house with their hopes and despair, their temptations and troubles. The nervous strain of sympathy and anxiety with literary overwork some years ago caused her strength to give way, and she has not yet physically recovered. Miss Phelps still makes Andover her winter home. Her winter study is in the summer house of her father's garden, whose windows look out on a [illegible] and behind towards the west across to the brows of Wachusett.

"THE HOLY WAR."

Statement from the Rev. Wm. H. Gross, Catholic Archbishop of Oregon

ST. PAUL'S, Marion county, Dec.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In a communication printed in yesterday's edition, and entitled the "The Holy War," I am accused of misstating the words of Col. Parsons. I respectfully request, therefore, the privilege of your columns for a brief explanation. When President Grant's administration parceled out the Indian agencies to the different denominations, the religious training on the Umatilla reservation was given to the Catholic church. For years there has been a Catholic school there which all the republican administrations have respected. It was natural that the Catholics should desire to have a Catholic appointed as the Indian agent. When President Cleveland was inaugurated, quite a number of Catholic democrats applied for the position. Among them was B. Coffey. I was requested to recommend B. Coffey for the place by several priests. I declined to do so, for I had just arrived in Oregon and did not know B. Coffey. I know him now. Of course Archbishop Seghers and the other priests, among whom the most active was Rev. L. Conrardy, urged his appointment, with the supposition that they were thus securing a very excellent friend for the Rev. F. DeLatte and the Sisters in charge of the school, and for the missionary priest Rev. L. Conrardy. B. Coffey most loudly and most frequently protested to me and to other clergy that he would be the best friend of the Catholic school and the Sisters and the priests at Umatilla. He was ardently desirous of promoting our Catholic religion; in fact led us to think that zeal for the interests of the Sisters' work was his main motive in soliciting the office. I told Coffey to let me know if anything went wrong, or if there was any misconduct on the part of the sisters or the priests. Every one knows, Catholics especially, that it is one of the duties of the bishop to watch over the behavior of priests and sisters, and that he has ample power to punish and correct any misdemeanors on their part. Last June B. Coffey struck from the roll two of the sisters' names and substituted his daughter's name and another one of his creatures. He did this without bringing any charge whatever against the two sisters whom he had expelled, without giving them any opportunity whatever of defending themselves, without a moment's warning, without even their knowledge of his action. So acted the great champion of the sisters and their school, B. Coffey.

I went to Umatilla toward the end of last August. I asked B. Coffey if he had indeed stricken off the names of two of the sisters and appointed his daughter and another female instead. He said that he had done so. I then asked him why he had done so. He replied that he wanted the money. He did not consider the salary which he drew as Indian agent as paying him sufficiently. So did B. Coffey show his disinterested zeal for the sisters. I remonstrated with him and after considerable hesitation, he promised to reinstate the two sisters, and thus yield up the salary which he so coveted for his daughter. I spent several days at Umatilla. I told B. Coffey to let me know of any charges whatever that he had to make. He did so. I called the superioress and another sister and Rev. F. De Latte, the superintendent of the school, and Rev. L. Conrardy to meet B. Coffey in my presence. I opened the meeting by stating that each knew that I was the friend of them all, that I wanted nothing but the welfare of the Catholic agent as well as of the sisters and priests. Every Catholic knows that it is the duty of the bishop to correct the clergy as well as the laity. I told B. Coffey to state there in all candor all the charges that he had made to me privately, and whatever else he might desire. He made no charge against either of the priests. Some misunderstanding had taken place between the sisters and some of Coffey's employes. All these misunderstandings were amicably settled there and then. To prevent any future misunderstandings, I ordered the sisters to make all their transactions with the agent and his officers through Rev. F. De Latte, who was the head of the school. I told the Rev. Sister Superioress to give such sisters to the agent for teaching in the school as would be satisfactory. She did so, and Coffey told me that he was satisfied with the sisters named. I thought then that all was harmony and peace. But before I left the reservation B. Coffey and his wife and daughter came over to the room which I occupied. They fell on their knees before me and with tears in their eyes expressed their deep grief at any misunderstanding and unpleasantness which may have occurred. He protested once more his ardent desire to promote the welfare of the sisters' school, etc., etc. I told them to be seated. I assured them that there was no trouble of any consequence. I believed B. Coffey's intentions to be pure and honorable. I charged Coffey again always to let me know of any faults either in the priests or sisters and that I would correct them. I presented Coffey and his wife and daughter each with a little picture, which they accepted. I then returned to Portland.

I heard nothing more from Umatilla until a letter came to me from Rev. F. DeLatte, informing me that he was deposed from his position in the school. I afterwards learned that two of the sisters were also deprived of their positions on the charge of incompetency. Certain gentlemen, who, of course, knew that B. Coffey has the authority to put in office whom he pleases for the school, advised the rest of the sisters, for the sake of their reputation, to resign, which they did. Rev. F. De Latte informed me that the other commissioner had discharged him from his office on the ground that there were too many teachers and that his services were not required. Col. Parsons told me that Rev. De Latte was discharged because when the other commissioner came to the school he found that the sisters who were on the roll as teachers were in Pendleton and not at Umatilla. How far that was true I am not able to say. But, as Col. Parsons stated, the sisters had the permission of the agent (which I told them always to ask). I asked Col. Parsons why the sisters, and much less Rev. F. De Latte, had been expelled from office. But now I see that Col. Parsons accuses Rev. F. De Latte of being "negligent, lazy and shiftless." In his interview with me he made no such charge. And I deny this shameful accusation by a commissioner who has given but a pop call into Umatilla, made by him and unsupported, against a worthy priest of this diocese. When Col. Parsons mentions Miss Page, a member of the Walla Walla band of Indians, as "immensely the superior of Rev. F. De Latte in every respect," and calls "Moses Minthorn a full-blooded Cayuse Indian," "a decided improvement on the sister who had charge of the boys before," I deny it completely. And it will take more than the assertion of one who is even a United States commissioner and a colonel to make the public believe it.

I sought an interview with the United States commissioners after their return from Umatilla. I succeeded in obtaining one with Col. Parsons. Col. Parsons says that he had supposed that the interview was of a private and confidential nature. I do not know how he could have come to such an idea. He is a public officer, and so am I. The subject matter for our interview was intensely interesting to the public. The entire subject was already public; there was no privacy on the subject. Everybody was talking of it. I asked Col. Parsons that if there were so many charges against the priests and sisters, how came it that B. Coffey had never breathed a word of it to me, as he was in duty bound as a gentleman and a Catholic? Was Coffey fulfilling his so oft made pledges to the Catholic clergy and people that he would do all in his power for the sisters? Could he not, instead of accusing them to the commissioners, have told the commissioners that whatever was wrong they would find ample remedy in the bishop? How came it that Coffey told me that all was lovely and serene, that he had no charge to make, and a few weeks after bring all these grave charges against the priests and sisters—Coffey, the boasted champion of the priests and sisters. This question has not been noticed in the article "The Holy War," and the only answer to it in our interview was that Coffey "is a crank."

Col. Parsons says that he did not in his interview with me accuse B. Coffey of being "a moral coward" and "a crank." I reiterate my charge that he did so, as his only excuse for Coffey. It is therefore simply a question of veracity between Col. Parsons and me. I can but leave it to the public to decide which of us has prevaricated. I know that I am risking much, for I am but a stranger in Oregon, having been here only about eighteen months. Col. Parsons may probably be better known. He has high titles. He is a United States commissioner and a colonel. My title as Catholic archbishop of Oregon will somewhat compare with his titles. But I have many friends in New York, Boston, and the South, where I have resided many years, and who of course will hear of this Indian agent affair, and for whom especially I deny the charge of prevarication. I am willing to swear to the truth of these assertions. But if I am only a short-time resident of Oregon I have a well known witness who is willing to swear to the truth of my assertion. V. Rev. F. Fierens was present at the interview. He is an old resident in Oregon. Many are now married men and women whom he baptized as infants. He has been for many years vicar general of this archdiocese, and he is willing to testify to the truth of my assertions. Now let the public decide.

But we have now a school where no religion is taught. Have the commissioners the authority from President Cleveland to change the schools of the Presbyterians, Methodists and other Protestants into undenominational schools? Surely the people of Oregon know that the Indians should be trained in chastity, honesty and other Christian morality, and they believe that this can be best done by bringing them up in Christian doctrine. Let President Cleveland's commissioners attempt to turn the various Protestant schools among the Indians into undenominational schools and drive off the minister, and what will follow? But we Catholics are supposed to put up with anything. And when our long-established school is turned into an undenominational one, where not one word of religion is ever to be heard by our Catholic Indian children, and the priest, Rev. F. De Latte, is expelled, and "a member of the Walla Walla band of Indians" and a "full blooded Cayuse Indian" are substituted, we should be silent. In the name of the Roman Catholics of Oregon I enter my solemn protest against this outrage of President Cleveland's commissioners.

The article in yesterday's OREGONIAN is headed "A Holy War." If it is a holy war, who began it? I desired nothing but peace and by legitimate, peaceful measures to remove what ever faults into which human frailty might fall. Articles appeared in newspapers accusing me of raising a conflict between "church and state." The patriotic Coffey posed as a poor, persecuted officer, fearing probably an Oregon inquisition, and compelled, as the newspapers asserted, to choose between his duty to his government and instructions and orders of the ecclesiastical authorities. The OREGONIAN publicly asked Coffey to furnish the instructions and orders, and I challenge Coffey to publish them. But Coffey has none to publish. Who began "the holy war?" It is a war, but a most unholy one, whose triumph has been the erection of a school where the doctrines of Christianity dare not be taught any longer. And a full-blooded Cayuse Indian and a member of the Walla Walla tribe of Indians are preferred to the Catholic priest and sisters.

W. H. GROSS, Archbishop of Oregon.

On the Home-stretch

First are they who wear the right kind of a shoe and they who have once tried the "Hanan" can not be persuaded that any other men's shoe is its equal. Eggert, Young & Co., special agents for Portland.

Rupture Cured

We will pay your fare from any part of Oregon to Portland and hotel expenses while here if we do not produce indisputable evidence from well known bankers, doctors, lawyers, merchants and farmers as to our reliability in the cure of reducible rupture or hernia, without knife, needle or sharp instrument. You are secure against accident from the first day until cured, and the cure guaranteed permanent or money refunded. You can work every day, no matter what your occupation, without danger or inconvenience. Consultations free. Office hours from 10 to 4 daily. Correspondents will enclose stamp for reply and address Drs. Jardine & Luther, rooms 8 and 9, First National bank, Portland, Oregon.

HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS

What to Buy and Where

The Best Display---The Largest Assortment!---The

Of Every Sort and Kind of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Ever brought to this city is at

[illegible] ACKERMAN & CO.

NOVELTIES

—IN—

Leeds Pottery,
Royal Worcester China,
Crown Derby China,
Old Hall Pottery,
Hungarian Faience,
Royal Dresden China,
Carlsbad China,
Cobelin Ware,
Rudolstadt Art Porcelain,
Bisques, German,
Bisques, French,
Statuary,
Decorated China,
China for Decorating,
Elegant Glassware,
Colored Glassware,
Toilet Sets,
Vases,
Chamber Sets, hand painted,
Tea Sets, "
Dinner Sets, "
China Toys.

[illegible]

Is replete with most desirable articles and with novelties of every description.

IN CLOAKS

The LATEST STYLES

NEWMARKETS, just arrived,
WRAPS, "
JACKETS, "
JERSEYS, "

IN MILLINERY

The BEST goods and styles at LESS cost than anywhere else in the city. The stock of

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS & HATS

Cannot be excelled anywhere for the quality of its material and the lowness of price.

Boys' Clothing a Specialty.

Leather
Purses,
Satchels,
Work-Boxes,
Dressing
Manicure Sets,
Shaving
Cuff and
Handkerchief
Music Boxes,
Toilet Cases,
Fans,
Albums,
Library
Hall Lamps,
Table
Casters,
Tea Sets,
Cake
Card
Mugs,
Vienna

This Grand Display

Will be ready for public inspection on MONDAY, Dec. 6th, at which all are cordially invited

Headquarters for TOYS of Every Descr

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

[illegible] Ackerman & Co., 87 and 89 First St., 82, 84,

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED SITUATION IN PRIVATE FAMILY [illegible] general housework. Call at 1[illegible] Fourth st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GIRL TO DO general housework in private family. Inquire at [illegible] Fourth st., near Washington.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to [illegible] or general housework. [illegible] 7d1

WANTED SITUATION AS NURSE BY A reliable woman; can furnish best of references. Address M. R., care Oregonian.

FIRST-CLASS NURSE OR HOUSEKEEPER wants position. Inquire at 150 Fourth st. [illegible] Washington. 5d5

A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY HABITS WISHES a position of trust, bookkeeper or collector; can furnish security $2000; good references. Address ADAMS, care Oregonian. 8d1

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A POSITION IN A store or office in this city. Is competent [illegible] business; can give good references. Address X. Y., care Oregonian. 7d1

A YOUNG LADY FAMILIAR WITH THE grade work of the public school desires private pupils in the [illegible] branches of the English language. Apply at 169 West Park st. 4d1m

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE charge of a lumber yard; must be a good accountant. Address W. H., care Oregonian. 7d3

WANTED—BOY FOR OFFICE. APPLY IN OWN handwriting; give references; state if employed before and where. Address Mercantile P. O. box 838, City. 7d1

WANTED—LAUNDRY HELP—1 GOOD WASHer and 2 good ironers. Address stating experience, Box 679, City. 07tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—ONE PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST in each town on the coast to sell our Celebrated Scientific Electric Magnetic Belts, used and recommended by the leading doctors of America and Europe; will cure all nervous weakness and their troubles when medicines fail. [illegible] four years success in Portland. DR. SILL, Manager and Proprietor of the Electric Belt Agency and the Electric Magnetic Co. Office in the elegant stone block, First and Market sts. P. O. box [illegible], Portland, Or. 13d1f

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and cooking. Inquire at [illegible] North Eighth st.

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen in city or country to take light work at their homes; $1 to $3 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address with stamp CROWN M'F'G CO., 294 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 6d30

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS IN A PRIvate family. No other boarders preferred. Highest references. Address J. V., care Oregonian. 30d10

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. WESTWAY HAS OPENED MANICURE parlors. Ladies wishing to [illegible] call at 117 Fourth st. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. 18d1m

S. H. GREENBERG (LATE OF HENRICHSEN & Greenberg, Portland, Or.) wholesale dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc., 108 Kearny st., San Francisco. No goods at retail. 8d

AMERICAN EXCHANGE WHARF AND BONDED [illegible] Grain and General Merchandise stored at lowest rates. CHAS. CHALMERS, Agent. 6d3m

FINANCIAL.

S. H. MON[illegible] REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKER. $1000 to $5000 to loan on city property; [illegible] rents and [illegible] collected; farms, houses and lots for sale. [illegible] First st. 28d1m

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON household furniture without removal, or collateral. R. A. FRAME, 139 First st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—OWING TO FAILING HEALTH, [illegible] a general merchandise store in a [illegible] town [illegible]. For particulars address H. A. [illegible] Oregon.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE DOING A CASH business, 11 miles from Portland on West Side R. R.; telegraph, railroad, express and post office. [illegible] Apply to A. T. Hamilton, Beaverton, Or. 13d1f

$5000 BONUS WILL BE GIVEN BY THE La Camas Company for the establishment of any manufacturing enterprise which will employ twenty workmen at La Camas, W. T. D. H. STEARNS, Manager La Camas Co.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

H. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARdware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 169 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHAMOIS-BAG PURSE CONTAINing $[illegible] or $20 bills, one $20 and one $5 gold piece. Finder will leave at Oregonian office and be rewarded.

WALL PAPER.

[illegible] & CO., THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE dealers in Wall Paper and Art Decorations in the Northwest; frescoing and artistic work. 127 and 129 Third st.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 102 FRONT ST. [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS en suite and single at 98½ First st. 27n1m

TO LET—IN SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY FURnished rooms singly or for housekeeping; references required. Address J., care Oregonian. 7d6

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, also furnished and unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. [illegible] First st. 22d1f

175 WASHINGTON ST., COR. WEST PARK, near Casino—sunny front rooms with bath, reasonable rent. Also rooms for light housekeeping.

FOR RENT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping with use of bath. 233 Fifth st., bet. Main and Salmon. 8d3

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH GAS, bath, etc., convenient to street cars. Inquire at 354 Morrison, cor. Pacific. 10d1f

FOR RENT—A HALL WITH LADIES AND gents toilet, suitable for societies or clubs, at reasonable rent. Apply to J. C. BAYER, 25 Second st.

BALDWIN LODGING-HOUSE—REFURNISHED throughout; complete change; moderate prices, by day, week, month. 229½ Second, bet. Salmon & Main.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, a house of ten rooms with modern improvements, centrally located. PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, 48 Washington st. 8d3

FOR RENT—ON REASONABLE TERMS A good [illegible] containing 70 or 80 rooms in Portland. Inquire [illegible] LADD or J. F. CAPLES. 010tf

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE of 11 rooms, pleasant locality; parties with small children need not apply. Address M. L. J., care Oregonian. 5d3

FOR RENT OUR BUSINESS HAVING NEcessitated removal to larger quarters we offer for rent the store now occupied by us at 245 First st. FORBES & WHEELER.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AND FINE table board for two or three persons. 201 Seventh st., cor. Taylor. 6d1f

ROOMS FURNISHED WITH BOARD IN PRIvate family. $[illegible] 50 per month; good location. 187 West Park, southwest cor. Yamhill. 10d1

FOR RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board at No. 241 Sixth and Main st. 5d1f

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with gas, bath and fire, board if desired by day or week, at 96 Sixth st. 7d1f

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP A CHOICE TWO-STORY residence, 412 Eighth st., bet. Harrison and Hall.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS, RESIDENCE AND SUBurban properties, also farms and ranches. J. FRED CLARK, Real Estate Agent, 13 Stark st. 7d3

FOR BARGAINS IN EAST SIDE PROPERTY see B. [illegible] McGUIRE, over First National Bank, East Portland. 6d1f

BELMONT PARK SALES ON AND AROUND Mount Tabor are continuous; the [illegible] through the Park [illegible] and delightful; a few tracts of from three to six acres for sale. J. FRED CLARK, 13 Stark st.

FOR SALE A FARM OF TWENTY ACRES, [illegible] 400 fruit trees and small fruits, with new house and barn, within three miles of Portland; can be bought for a reasonable figure or exchanged for a farm in Southern Oregon. Apply [illegible] or Box [illegible]. 8dtawm

RIVERVIEW ADDITION TO ALBINA—THIS charming property located on the fine plateau immediately east of the carshops and the business part of Albina, has the finest sites for residences for Albina traders and employes of the company in that locality. Prices reasonable; terms easy. J. FRED CLARK, sole agent, 13 Stark st. 7d3

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND CHOICE LOTS ON [illegible] Hill, Portland City Homestead [illegible] make a nice home and the best bargain offered; also a block in Stephens Addition, East Portland; price $600. Inquire of J. W. OGILBEE, 112 First st., Portland. 17d1f

FOR SALE—140 ACRES, PART OF DONATION Land Claim of Henry Warren, situate near McMinnville, Or.; nearly all fenced, in good state of cultivation. Will sell in lots of 40 to 100 or more acres, to suit purchaser; price $15 to $25 per acre cash. Apply to C. T. WILLIAMS, Executor, at Oregon City, Or., or J. C. MAGERS, Attorney, McMinnville, Or. 14d1m

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE AT PATTEN'S STABLE, COR. Front and Jefferson, a fresh milch cow. 8d2

BREECH LOADER, FINE 12-BORE DAMAScus, cost $75, cash $45. 94 First st., cor. Taylor.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A lighter horse, a very fine Hambletonian brood mare, weight 1300 lbs., seven years old, 15 hands high. Apply at SHERRY BROS., cor. Seventh and G.

FOR SALE—HORSES, FAT CATTLE, THOROughbred Hereford and Jersey Cattle, Fresh Milch Cows at the Portland Stock Yards. J. H. RATHBUN, Manager. 6d1

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 84 and 86 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. [illegible] and 65 Front street, Portland, Or.

SEEDS AND TREES.

E. W. ALLEN, (SUCCESSOR TO E. HANSON), wholesale and retail dealer in farm, garden, flower and tree seeds, also fruit, shade and ornamental trees, garden and orchard tools, etc. 177 Front st.

SPECIAL

CAUTION—I HEREBY sons not to give credit Walla Walla, on my account Walla Walla, Nov. 30,

W. C. BROWN & John Bohen, Woodland and La Center st. at 9 A. M. Mondays, turning alternate days. at dock or on board.

MRS. E. DePRANS treats the worst form Root, at 200 Washington st. Healing Power of from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. 12:30 to 2 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE en that after this date agent for the sale sponsible for any PRETTYMAN, Proprietor Portland, Oregon. December 1, 1886.

NOTICE—TO THE TAXPAYERS District No. 1, Multnomah school tax for 1886 of payable and can be the same will be sixty days from the date his office and prepared to 8 o'clock A. M. till 4 cepted.) Office Room 7, Portland Nov 8, 1886

U. S. MARSHAL'S writ of District Court of the Oregon, at the suit of the me delivered, commanding described property, to wit: two Five-Tael Cans of property was, by the the said District Court, nounced on the 20th day demned as forfeited to the ered to be sold as provided according to law and give notice that on Friday 1886, at 2 o'clock in the (north door of the United city of Portland, at public auction, and therefor, for cash in scribed. Dated at Portland fourth day of November, [illegible] 25n14

SEALED PROPOSALS the office of the foot of Washington st., nishing 3000 cords of wood cut from green livered at their lime of 400 cords monthly. Bids for portions of the tained. The company or all bids. PORTLAND

JOHN THOMPSON & pointed Agents for the Columbia River pared to purchase, Rope and all other kinds Metal of all kinds.

COMMISSION

E. J. BOWEN, WHO and Commission

SUTTON & BEEBE naval stores,

ALLEN & LEWIS, Merchants, Front and

H. E. BATTIN & CO. merchants and

C. CAESAR & CO., sion Merchants

MASON, EHRMAN & cers and North Front street, Portland

TAYLOR, YOUNG & Commission Archipelago Lime Co.

MILLER & WEST commission duce, 107 Front st.,

SMITH & HILL, COM dealers in General cor Salmon Portland

J. McCRAKEN & CO. sale grocers and chants, Nos. 60, 62 and

GIBSON, QUACKEN Commission salmon, grain bags, Portland, Or.

HERMAN MESSER Fruits, Furs, Wool mission Merchant Portland, Or.

MILL AND

Z. T. WRIGHT Engines tors, Pumps 17 Front

FRANK BROTHERS Importers and and Front st.,

CHAS. H. DODD & Header,

COMMERCIAL

WEDNESDAY [illegible]

Portland receipts include [illegible] bbls [illegible] chair [illegible] 50 bbls coal oil, car stoves, car wagons, [illegible] bbls candy, [illegible] cs dry goods, [illegible] cs oil clothing, [illegible] boots and shoes, [illegible] bbl [illegible] yarn, [illegible] cs cigars, [illegible] cs tobacco, 3 cs cigarettes, [illegible] cs underwear, [illegible] whisky, [illegible] bottles, 25 bls bagging, [illegible] hosiery, 4 pianos, [illegible] 19 cs can goods, 10 cs sardines, [illegible] 24 kgs nails, 108 bdls copper wire, [illegible] iron, 20 plates boiler [illegible], 24 bdls [illegible], 18 bxs scythe handles, [illegible] 72 bdls gal iron pails, [illegible] spokes, [illegible] bdls [illegible], 30 doz washboards.

The receipt of valley wheat to date this season has been 35,52[illegible] tons and the receipt of [illegible] tons wheat, a total of [illegible] tons wheat. [illegible] For the same time last season [illegible] tons wheat, and 618 tons [illegible] 29,290 tons. The receipt of wheat from the East [illegible] section to date this season has been [illegible] and of flour equal to 5018 [illegible] wheat [illegible] of 10,[illegible] tons wheat. Last season the receipt to this date was 11,028 tons wheat [illegible] as wheat, a total of 15,[illegible] tons [illegible] has marked with last this season [illegible] increase in the receipt of [illegible] from the eastern section a decrease of 50,0[illegible] tons [illegible] and wheat [illegible] a total decrease of [illegible]. For the past week valley [illegible] large receipt, while Walla Walla fell off greatly. Boats have brought liberal quantities from Marion county, and the receipt by rail has increased [illegible] part is due to continued competition at some interior points, through rates to San Francisco being low from such places. [illegible] the quantity coming [illegible] San Francisco has not been large. By far the larger portion of receipts being for local account, the eastern section is now holding [illegible] a higher range, the bulk of present holdings being in strong hands. Flour receipts this season show some increase from those of last; the receipt of valley being about one third more, and Walla Walla nearly as much less. Oats have been [illegible] greatly increased receipt compared with last year.

Consul Mason of Marseilles states that the principal cereal of that district of France is wheat, [illegible] the cost of raising [illegible] is about 70 cents per bushel, and that the price, owing to the import duty of 2[illegible] cents, is $1 50 per bushel. Thus the French people pay about $100,000,000 extra for their wheat this year, on an estimated consumption of [illegible],000,000 bushels, though the wheat growers get the benefit of all this except about $15,000,000 which the government pockets from the duty on imported wheat. The United States levies duties on luxuries only, while France and other foreign countries can retaliate only by taxing the necessaries of life which form the bulk of American exports.

The *Northwestern Miller's* London correspondent writes under date of November 16: The wheat trade this week has developed considerable firmness. Quite a fair amount of speculative purchases for forward delivery have been made this week, and prices both on the spot and to arrive have improved [illegible] per [illegible]. The colder weather has of course aided consumption and led to a better demand, but I believe the main reason for the improvement is that which I pointed out to you in my last letter, viz: That the fact being discovered that our stocks have not increased in the two first months of the present season, contrary to what is usually the case, buyers have come to the conclusion that the outlook is not so hopeless after all, and that the future will probably justify the opinion formed by a statistical review of the position that, taking the season as a whole, the supplies will fall short of the demand in the principal countries of the world. Of course the gigantic pile of wheat in the principal centers of America is still a stumbling block. Without it, as a leading operator said to-day, "We should have been [illegible]." What he meant was that if farmers had been able to keep their wheat instead of being forced to sell it, we should have seen much higher prices by this time. It is more or less beginning to be understood that the fact of America's surplus being in the hands of capitalists or elevator [illegible], instead of the growers' hands, need no necessarily mean that wheat is superabundant in America, or that prices should be unduly depressed thereby. The fact that Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Louis and Minneapolis hold between them about 28,000,000 bushels of wheat is looked upon as meaning that this wheat is [illegible] for home consumption as [illegible] and [illegible] by and by home buyers will be competing pretty strongly with exporters for the same wheat.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Last twenty four hours [illegible] ctls wheat, 30 bbls flour, 110 ctls oats, [illegible] bran, [illegible] ctls millstuff, [illegible] sks potatoes, 60 lbs [illegible], [illegible] lbs hides, [illegible] cs eggs, [illegible] pkgs butter, 1303 [illegible] fruit, 145 pkgs dried [illegible], [illegible] lbs hops, 10 sks onions, 230 hogs. Also from the eastern section [illegible] ctls wheat, [illegible] lbs hides, [illegible] sks flaxseed, 14 [illegible] dried fruit.

Receipts for seven days ended Wednesday noon aggregated 1351 ctls wheat, 1330 bbls flour, [illegible] ctls oats, 200 ctls barley, [illegible] ctls millstuff, [illegible] potatoes, 1016 lbs wool, [illegible] 013 lbs hides, 56 pkgs butter, 120 cs eggs, [illegible] bxs fruit, [illegible] sks flaxseed, [illegible] hops, including from the eastern section [illegible] ctls wheat, 2130 bbls flour, 270 ctls millstuff, [illegible] lbs hides, [illegible] sks flaxseed. For the same week last year receipts aggregated 152,183 ctls wheat, 14,733 bbls flour, [illegible] ctls oats, 6259 ctls barley, [illegible] ctls bran, 4661 ctls millstuff, 487 sks potatoes, 23,300 lbs wool, [illegible] lbs hides, [illegible] sks flaxseed, 36,370 lbs hops; including from the eastern section 144,835 ctls wheat, 4631 bbls flour, 180 ctls [illegible], 5842 ctls barley, 200 ctls millstuff, [illegible] lbs wool, 37,824 lbs hides, [illegible] sks flaxseed.

Receipts of leading articles of produce by principal routes of transportation since August 1, as compared with the same period last year have been:

ARTICLES.	1886 Valley	1886 Eastern	1885 Valley	1885 Eastern
Wheat, ctls	10 51	[illegible]	6 1 9	3 020,614
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 143
Oats, ctls	8 1[illegible]		21 410	5 112
Barley, ctls	0 3	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 286
Bran, ctls	10,523		[illegible]	[illegible]
Millstuff, ctls	36 40	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	4 311
Potatoes, sks	6 008		[illegible] 058	43
Wool, lbs	531 035	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	
Hides, lbs	286 042	[illegible]	501 158	600 1[illegible]
Hops, lbs	4 [illegible],325	[illegible]	27 [illegible]	2[illegible],504
Flaxseed, sks		15 [illegible]	3 2[illegible]	
Lime, bbls	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	40 100

WHEAT—Telegraphic communication was shut off until a late hour and operators were idle anticipating new weakness. In part this came with the reports and there is less confidence manifest [illegible]. Those who looked for a dull spell with slightly lower prices this month have a fair promise of their anticipations being met. While no quotable change here is mentioned, buyers are holding back wheat as prominently as are [illegible] due are slow to arrive and there is an absence of anything like pressing needs.

FLOUR—Receipts for the week [illegible] bbls valley and 2150 bbls Walla Walla, [illegible] part of the former being for export to England and China. A small quantity is for San Francisco account, the last steamer taking out 10 bbls. Walla Walla arrivals [illegible] in good part for shipment, the last steamer taking 850 bbls. Locally the market has ruled [illegible] with a very good [illegible]. The closing weak [illegible] in wheat does not affect flour, but the market will [illegible] with wheat. [illegible] standards are notable [illegible] $4 [illegible] usual [illegible] difference in outside brands [illegible].

Minneapolis dates of 1st inst. report the [illegible] production for a week as [illegible] barrels against [illegible] barrels the preceding week. The [illegible] had [illegible] trouble from log jams, but the water power was [illegible] free. In some instances a little over [illegible] was [illegible]. There was a brisk demand for flour at about 15c advance over a fortnight previous.

OATS—Receipts for the week 4524 centals, in large part for shipment, [illegible] steamer taking 1985 centals. To date this season the receipt has been 4357 tons against 10,[illegible] tons the same time last year. The local market for a week past has been quite well supplied, yet consignments [illegible] readily and at the close [illegible] practically [illegible] in the hands of commission men. Dealers have received fair supplies direct. Large consumers and government contractors have small supplies. Best feed continues [illegible] table at 43@[illegible] For shipment the bulk of buying is done in the interior. San Francisco reports a rather easy market, under free supplies [illegible] for good grades are upheld.

MILLSTUFF—Receipts liberal and mostly taken by local demand. The market rules firm and without change. Jobbing quotations are: Bran, $[illegible], chop $18@20, shorts $18@19. Ground barley sells at $24, and oil meal at $32 60 per ton.

PROVISIONS—The Eastern markets have improved some in tone of late and prices are evident [illegible] on a firmer basis. Here dealers are working mostly with city cured although there is being received some excellent meat from valley packers. [illegible] is classed with city pack being well worked. Country cured proper is in very light receipt and it is believed little has been cured. Packers express themselves as satisfied that the markets will improve later on. From present conditions this view is regarded as largely justified. Present demands [illegible] good and local values are on a firmer basis, [illegible] promises some advance. We quote selling prices: City new pack hams 10½@11c, [illegible] shoulders [illegible], eastern hams [illegible], bacon [illegible], breakfast bacon 10c, [illegible] tinned lard [illegible] and new local in 5 and 10 pound pails 8@8½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Receipts of local for the week [illegible] packages. The last steamer took out 80 bxs [illegible], 15 bxs prunes and 21 bxs pears. A good [illegible] for most sorts is to be remarked with [illegible]. Prices rule firm, and an advance in [illegible] is reported. We quote selling prices, [illegible]: Sun-dried quartered apples 6c, [illegible], new factory 9@10c, bleached 10@10½c, new

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY Dec. 8

... include 211 bdls 4 bxs chair ... car stoves car wagons, ... dry goods, 5 cs oil clothing, ... 1 bl 1 cs yarn, 5 bls coffee, 2 ... 3 cs cigarettes, 5 cs cigars 6 ... 1 bl 8 bbls whisky 46 ... 2 bls 1 cs e p goods 1 cs ... 4 pianos, 50 sks peanuts 10 ... goods, 36 cs sardines, 50 cs cod ... 25 bdls copper wire, 110 bdls ... holder do, 24 bdls shovels and ... handles, 14 bxs tin, 4 feet ... iron pails, 20 bskts champagne ... single trees 25 kegs 160 ... boards.

... of valley wheat to date this season ... tons, and the receipt of flour equal ... wheat, a total of 48 163 tons wheat ... time last season the receipt was ... and 8193 tons flour as wheat a total ... The receipt of wheat from the East ... to date this season has been 10 168 ... equal to 3016 tons wheat a total ... wheat. Last season the receipt to ... tons wheat and 3521 tons flour ... a total of 189,530 tons wheat. Compared ... this season, so far, has marked ... in the receipt of valley of 8839 tons ... of 80,084 tons from the eastern sec ... increase of 11,165 tons flour and wheat ... For the past week valley was in large ... Walla Walla fell off greatly Boats ... liberal quantities from Marion coun ... receipt by rail has increased. In part ... to continued competition at some in ... through rates to San Francisco be ... places. Yet the quantity coming ... has not been great by far the ... of receipts being for local account. ... which is now holding for a higher ... of present holdings being in strong ... Our receipts this season show some ... of last, the receipt of valley be ... third more and Walla Walla ... Oats have been in greatly ... compared with last year

... of Marseilles states that the ... of that district of France is wheat, ... of raising it is about 70 cents per ... the price owing to the import ... is $1 60 per bushel Thus the ... pay about $100,000,000 extra for their ... on an estimated consumption of ... though the wheat growers get ... of all this except about $18 000 000 ... government pockets from the duty on ... The United States levies duties ... while France and other foreign ... retaliate only by taxing the neces ... which form the bulk of American ex...

... *Miller's* London correspond ... date of November 10 The wheat ... has developed considerable firm ... a fair amount of speculative pur ... delivery have been made this ... both on the spot and to arrive ... per qr The colder weather ... consumption and led to a bet ... but I believe the main reason for the ... is that which I pointed out to you in ... viz. That the fact being discovered ... have not increased in the two first ... of the present season, contrary to what is ... buyers have come to the conclu ... outlook is not so hopeless after all ... future will probably justify the opin ... by a statistical review of the position ... the season as a whole the supplies ... of the demand in the principal coun ... world. Of course the gigantic pile of ... principal centers of America is still a ... Without it, as a leading operator ... should have been 5s per ... What he meant was that if farmers had ... to keep their wheat instead of being ... we should have seen much higher ... this time. It is, moreover beginning to ... that the fact of America's supplies ... the hands of capitalists or elevator own ... of the growers' hands need not neces ... that wheat is superabundant in ... that prices should be unduly depressed ... The fact that Chicago, Milwaukee D ... Louis and Minneapolis hold between ... 50,000,000 bushels of wheat is looked ... seeing that this wheat is as much for ... for export and that by and ... buyers will be competing pretty strongly ... for the same wheat

RECEIPTS—Past twenty four hours ... wheat, 2300 bbls flour, 1100 ctls oats ... millstuff, 393 sks potatoes 60 lbs ... hides, 48 cs eggs 19 pkgs butter 1,303 ... pkgs dried do 4691 lbs hops 10 sks ... Also from the eastern section ... wheat, 225 lbs hides 710 sks flaxseed ... fruit.

... seven days ended Wednesday noon ... 12,632 ctls wheat 11 390 bbls ... 290 ctls barley 3747 ctls mill's ... 301 ... lbs wool, 29 013 lbs hides 58 pkgs ... eggs, 3000 bxs fruit 2300 sks flaxseed. ... Including from the eastern section ... wheat, 2130 bbls flour 270 ctls millstuff ... 2300 sks flaxseed For the same ... year receipts aggregated 13? 183 ctls ... flour 358 ctls oats, 6009 ctls bar ... 4631 ctls millstuff 2487 sks pota ... wool, 32,231 lbs hides 3803 sks fax ... hops including from the eastern ... wheat 1031 bbls flour 180 ctls ... barley 200 ctls millstuff 0 lbs ... hides, 3805 sks flaxseed

... leading articles of produce by prin ... of transportation since August 1 as ... with the same period last year have

	1886 1887 Valley	Eastern	1885 1884 Valley	Eastern
	715,517	2,089,300	6,1 9 1	1020 311
	32,802	37 158	10 6 8	3 41
	97,138		215 410	112
	5,075	17 3 1	28 156	8 36
	10,523	360	1	4 11
	26,240	4 305	37 858	43
	8,668		11 24	
	531,035	322,280	303 138	600 3
	226,042	371,508	377,221	241 504
	4,033,325	15 357	3 2.0 353	
		54 642		
	10,171		12 109	40 910

...—Telegraphic communication was shut ... this hour and operators were idle ... weakness. In part this came with ... and there is less confidence manifest ... who looked for a dull spell with slightly ... this month have a fair promise of ... being met While no quotable ... is mentioned buyers are holding back ... as are sellers. Ships due are ... and there is an absence of anything ... needs.

...—Receipts for the week 840 bbls valley ... Walla Walla, a part of the former be ... to England and China A small ... for San Francisco account the last ... out 102 bbls. Walla Walla arrivals ... for shipment the last steamer ... bbls. Locally the market has ruled ... good request. The closing weak ... does not affect flour but the course ... will be more or less with wheat ... are quotable on basis of $4 ... outside brands being noted

... dates of 1st inst. report the flour ... for a week as 106 950 barrels against ... the preceding week The mills had ... from log jams, but the water power was ... in some instances a little over line was ... There was a brisk demand for flour ... advance over a fortnight previous

...—Receipts for the week 3523 centals ... for shipment. Sunday's steamer car ... centals. To date this season the receipt ... tons, against 10? 0 tons the same ... The local market for a week past ... well supplied yet consignments ... and at the close there is practically ... the hands of commission men Dealers ... fair supplies direct Large ... government contractors have still ... feed continues quotable at ... the shipment the bulk of buying is done in ... San Francisco reports a rather easy ... free supplies Yet prices for good ...

...—Receipts liberal and mostly taken ... demands. The market rules firm and ... Jobbing quotations are ... bran ... shorts $18@19 Ground ... $24, and oil meal at $32 50 per ton

...—The Eastern markets have im ... tone of late and prices are evident ... basis. Here dealers are working ... cured, although there is being re ... meat from valley packers ... with city pack being well worked. ... is in very light receipt, and it ... has been cured. Packers express ... that the markets will in ... justified Present demands ... values are on a firmer basis ... some advance. We quote selling ... new pack hams 10½@11c ... shoulders 6@7c, eastern hams ... breakfast bacon 10c ... and new local in 5 and ...

...—Receipts of local for the week ... steamer took out 80 bxs ... and 22 bxs pears A good ... to be remarked with ... and an advance in ... We quote selling prices ... quartered apples 6c, ... bleached 10@10½c, new prunes 10@12c French prunes 8c, graded 8@10c, pitted plums 8@10c, common peaches 10@11½c, peeled 12½@13c grapes 5½@6c, new Bartlett pears 8@10c raisins $2 per full box for new

GREEN FRUIT—Shipments of apples by the Oregon were landed in poor condition being about six days en route Those by the Columbia came out better and brought fair prices The movement is slowly lessening yet is fair, and good sorts continue in good request at $40@60c. Grapes sell at 75c@$1 50, Sicily lemons $5 California $3 75@4 limes $6 oranges $3 75@4 bananas $3

POULTRY—Supplies rather in excess of demands and prices have ruled weak and irregular for chickens, sales being at $1 50 to $2 50 Turkeys hard to sell at 8@10c offerings being large Ducks and geese in small business and weak at $3@5 and $6@7 Wild game in large supply

EGGS—Quote 35c

WOOL—Receipts for the week 1046 bls all valley Movement very light and market purely nominal San Francisco favors the buyer At New York good stock is firmly held but poor sorts are shaded to effect sales Late eastern sales include 20 000 lbs Oregon in New York at 24½c and some Eastern Oregon in Boston at 17@25c

HOPS—Very few moving and no sales reported As at San Francisco there is no market, holders refusing to part with their product at obtainable prices The English market is prepared to furnish the East with supplies of Kent at very reasonable rates and some shipments have been made although the quality does not appeal strongly to the brewer which may also be said of the majority of Bavarian invoices which are now being received It is said that contracts have been made for about 20 000 bales equal to about double the quantity of our bales, from that quarter Toward the close of last month the Eastern market was absolutely lifeless and 18c was all that holders asked for choicest Pacific coast, while to press supplies would have caused a sacrifice of 2 or 3c per pound consumers being very conservative.

HIDES ETC—Very little doing Advices are of steady markets We quote dry hides 15@16c light salted 6½@7c heavy do 7@8c, dry kip and calf 14@16c, salt kip 6@8c salt calf 8@10c, salt veal 9c valley deerskins 20@25c for winter and summer, Eastern Oregon 15@20c for winter and summer sheepskins 75c@$1 25 for short and long wool, elk hides 15c beaver $1 50@4 25 bearskins $1 50 to $6. Tallow 3@3½c for common

HAY—The market is exhibiting nothing of new interest. While supplies are not liberal they are evidently supplying all needs Choice timothy is still quoted $12@13 inferior $8@11

The Merchandise Market.

Light rains fell during the last days of the week but the precipitation has not been marked For three months ended 30th ult the fall here has been but 5 06 inches against 12 66 inches for the same time last year and 12 84 inches in 1883. It is not expected that the present month will witness enough of a fall to make up a full four months average, as December frequently contains a number of clear and cool days The farmer has not probably put in his full acreage but the growing grain now out looks well California has also been thrown back in the work of seeding from lack of rain On Tuesday of this week rain fell over many parts of that state the first of any consequence this season The one day's rain promptly affected the spot wheat market. General trade of late has ruled quiet but a very fair amount of business is reported As usual with the last calendar month of the year more attention is given to reducing stocks than to purchasing new goods and merchandise arrivals are not at all large Holiday assortments arrive more freely and trade being good for a very large business in this direction Soon many wholesalers will be busy with stock taking Prospects for the first part of next year are favorable to an excellent request for goods Locally the different lines exhibit little of new interest As a rule all classes quoted below are in firm tone Coal oil is arriving freely from the east, and is lower Canned goods while not in very active request rule firm In foreign goods there is now little doing Two vessels from Liverpool are soon expected Their cargoes are of an assorted character and largely sold to arrive The coal business of the coast is presenting improved prospects both as regards price and request The lumber trade does not now promise well Many of the most important markets are fairly stocked and prices tend lower Late export has been heavy from the sound

Late mail dates report the volume of general trade throughout the country as slackening clearing house returns as well as the through traffic of the trunk line railroads indicating a falling off that is indicative of decreasing activity in the business passing through the banks and the distributive movement of merchandise In some localities trade is still reported quite active In others only a moderate demand for merchandise has prevailed while in eastern markets quiet has been the prevailing feature of late The shrinkage however is not due to the development of any unfavorable or disturbing influences but is rather the result of the seasonable curtailment of operations that usually occurs at this period of the year At New York on the 1st inst a strong and buoyant market for Brazil coffees continued business transacted showing a higher plane of values Rio and Havana advices tend to strengthen the bull position East India grades ruled quiet but firm Mocha higher and West India firmly held. Almost all kinds of nuts were higher with increasing demands India rubber easier All kinds of iron and rails firm Consumers of rails were willing buyers at $1 90@2 anticipating an advance Manufacturers while averse to sell for speculative purposes sold freely in accordance with legitimate wants The demand for all sorts of rice was good receipts falling away Southern holders were showing their confidence in the market by refusing to concede anything. Tin steady and quiet and tin plate in moderate demand with distant deliveries held higher Refined sugars quiet and about steady Refined petroleum steady with moderate demand at 8 ... per case Certificates irregular The telegraph has since noted a panic in oil at Pittsburg, and a sharp falling off in certificates This is at present affecting New York

THE LOCAL MARKET

BEANS Very full stocks with fair demand Quote 1½@2½c for all grades At San Francisco the market is irregular

BREAD ETC—Market firm with fair call Quote ship 3c pilot ...@4c soda crackers 4@4½c others 6@14c

COAL OIL A panic prevails East and prices are lower Here ordinary brands are selling down to ...@...c. Receipts full and request is large

CANNED GOODS—Very fair demand for most sorts with lighter arrivals Tomatoes are quoted $1 ...0 for 2½s San Francisco quotes apricots $1 80 @2 blackberries $1 75 cherries $2@2 75 peaches $2 15@2 50 pears $2@... to plums $1 50@1 60 for ... tomatoes $1 ...@1 ... Demand there falling off

CHICKEN Quote kegs 85@90c

COFFEE Very firm in sympathy with other markets Arbuckle's 18½c Quote Costa Rica 15@ ...c Guatemala ...c Salvador 15@16c

RICE The request is good and all stocks light Quote Island 8 China mixed $4 ... Sandwich ... $4 50

SALT Request good and stocks light ... small way Liverpool is quoted $14 50 $18 @ $ ... buyers obtaining ... a reduction ... stock quoted $? 50@8 50

SUGARS We quote Confectioners A ... extra C ...c dry granulated ... crushed powdered and ... cubed ...c ... half ... and boxes ...@...c higher

NUTS In request filberts ... walnuts ... Brazils 10c almonds 18@...

FIGS AND DATES—Smyrna figs ... dates 11c

THE MEAT MARKET

Supplies about equal to demands and the market is quiet Beef is quoted 3½@3¾c gross and 6c dressed Mutton in light supply and firm at 2¾@3c gross and 5@6c dressed Veal firm at 8@9c Hogs in lessened receipt live quoted 3½@3½c and dressed 4@4½c for light to heavy ... cents past week were ... cattle ... sheep ... hogs

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK Dec 8—Governments were ... and steady Stocks continued firm and nearly everything on the active list is higher to night

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK Dec 8—Money on call active at 4 ... closing 4 to 5 Prime mercantile paper 4@5 Sterling exchange dull and steady at $4 80½ for sixty day bills $4 83½ for demand

BONDS.

3s	100½	4½s coupon	113
4s coupon	129½	Pacific 6s	1 1

STOCKS

American Express	108½	Northwestern	1
Canadian Pacific	68½	N Y Central	115
Canada Southern	69½	Oregon Navigation	10
Central Pacific	48½	Transcontinental	
Burlington	14?½	Improvement	7
Lackawanna	142	Pacific Mail	
Denver & Rio Grande	55¾	Panama	
Erie	3 ½	Rock Island	127
Kansas & Texas	6¼	St. Paul	
Lake Shore	9	Texas Pacific	
Louisville&Nashville	6?¼	Union Pacific	
Michigan Central	71¾	U S Express	
Northern Pacific	29½	Fargo Express	
N P Preferred	64½	Western Union	

NEW YORK MINING MARKET

NEW YORK Dec. 8.—The demand for mining shares was much smaller though business was heavy The general list was off. All of the Comstocks showed less life and lower prices. Closing sales American Flag 10, Alice $1 40 Consolidated California & Virginia $45, Colorado Central $3 10, Iron Silver $2 45 Leadville Consolidated 66, Oriental & Miller 19 Gould & Curry $2 Bodie $4 10 4 70 Eureka Consolidated $?@8 Hale & Norcross $10 asked, Homestake 17 asked, Mexican $12 75 Ontario 26 asked, Deadwood Terra 3 asked Taylor Plum 50 asked

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The stock market started off weak this morning Consolidated California closing in 9 30 session at $13 Best & Belcher $17 70 Ophir $17 50 After the close of the 9 30 session the board adjourned until 10 P M In the ... session the market broke terribly and outside of the leaders the decline is from 25 to 50 per cent. Consolidated California was steady at $13 Best & Belcher at $18 and Ophir at $ ... Closing prices

Con Cal & Va	4 00	Ophir	19 75
Best & Belcher	18 00	Savage	1 25
Sierra Nevada		Challar	
Hale & Norcross	1	Alta	3 00
Mexican	9 0	Bodie	3 05
Yellow Jacket		Benton	1 00
Gould & Curry	3	Potosi	8 ...
N B Isle	1	Andes	1 35
Peerless	85	Beer	85
Bullion	1 00		

Street quotations after the board Consolidated California & Virginia $38 Best & Belcher $18 Ophir $17 Savage $1 50 Gould & Curry $ Sierra Nevada $ Union $ Mexican $

MONEY MARKET

LONDON Dec. 8—Consols money 100 11-16 Bank of England rate of interest 5 per cent.

NEW YORK Dec. 8—Silver bullion per ounce 100¼. Sterling exchange prime banks long $4 81 short, $4 84½ Good commercial ¼@1c lower documentary 1½@2 lower U S bonds 3s 100 4s 1 ... 4½s 110⅝

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 8—Transfers 12½@15 Sterling exchange on London 60 days, $4 80¾ to documentary $4 80@4 80¼

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 8—Weather rainy wind southeast

Receipts—Wheat 7600 ctls flour 600 ... sks barley 14,000 ctls potatoes 200 sks

Wheat—The market is not quite so firm No 1 shipping about $1 4 ...@1 42½ futures ... large business buyer season $1 50 buyer year $1 45 seller year $1 4

Barley—The market is not so firm Quote No 1 feed $ ...@1 05 buyer season $1 0? buyer year $1 01½ seller season ... seller year $1 01

Oats There is more disposition to buy and the market is steadier Quote Oregon $1 0 ...@1 35

Potatoes Firm and demand good for choice prices unchanged

Millstuffs—Offerings fair market steady

Wool—Few buyers and prices unaltered

Hops—Few bids on the market holders firm quotations nominal

Hides—Dull and weak

Butter Steady

Eggs—Dull

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO Dec 8—Cattle Receipts 11 000 slow and a shade lower Christmas beef $4 80@5 30 shipping steers 950 to 1500 lbs $1 30@3 50 Texas cattle slow at $ 25@3 60

Hogs—Receipts 60,000 slow good steady and common weak rough and mixed $3 50@4 pack ing, and shipping $3 80@4 20, light $3 40@3 ...

Sheep—Receipts 5000 steady natives $ ...@4 50 western $ 50@3 50 Texans $ ...@... lambs $4@5

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO Dec. 8—Wheat opened steady ... c December ... c January, 78½c February 79½c March ... May At noon ...c January ...c February ...c March 8...c May Closed ...c December ...c January 78c February ...c March 8...c May

Pork $10 90 January Lard $6 05 January ribs $ 55 January

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK Dec 8—Wheat opened steady ... January 90 ...c February ...c May At noon 88½c December 89¾c January ...c February ...c May Closed 88½c December 89 ...c January 90⅞c February 93½c May

Foreign Markets

BEERBOHM.

LONDON Dec 8—Weather colder Floating cargoes rather easier Cargoes on passage to press sales less money would have to be taken Mark Lane wheat quiet flour steady California cargoes nearly due 36s 6d prompt shipment, 3 ...s 6d English country markets firm French steady Quantities on passage To the United Kingdom wheat and flour 1 725 000 quarters To the continent wheat 820 000 quarters

LIVERPOOL Dec 8—Spot wheat neglected

PARIS Dec 8—Spot wheat and flour quiet

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL Dec 8—Wheat demand poor supply good California No 1 8s 4d@8s 5d per cental red western spring 8s 4d@8s 5d, red western winter 8s 4d@8s 5d Corn dull and unchanged

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 8 Sailed—Str Oregon Portland str Australia Sydney str Umatilla Seattle, schr Fannie Dutard coasting

SEATTLE Dec 8 Arrived Ship Oriental San Francisco

TACOMA Dec 8 Arrived—Str San Pedro San Francisco Sailed Bk Ellis S Thayer San Francisco

PORT DISCOVERY Dec ... Arrived—Ship S ... Patra San Francisco

PORT TOWNSEND Dec ... Arrived ... Str Courser Conpeer and B ... a ... Mary San Francisco

ASTORIA Dec 8 Str ... arrived at 10 10 A M ... left up at 11 30 A M British ship John F Sayr ... anchored at Sand Island

THE HOTELS

ST CHARLES

Mrs ... Lafont
C H Clark McMinnville
Mack ... McCoy
H Adams McMinnville
J S Marshall Pomeroy
Mrs McIlern, Astoria
P B Bailey Boise
J H Steiel Spokane
Mrs Stevens San Fran
J A Lawrence Junction
Mrs F Davis Corvallis
J M Parrish Astoria
C Johnson do
J F French Chicago
R H Crawford Castle Rk
Mrs A M Braithwaite do
T J Black Halsey
J I Bailey Roseburg
F Anderson Albany
H W Hoch Woodland
J Jordan do
L Gilliland Sauvie's
W Thorp Seattle
C C Coleman do
J H Montayne Albany
C Davis Corvallis
J J Smith do
A Sowers do
C Morrow do
A J Shreve do
A W H ... Mr ...
J Menshner ...
J J Laughton ...
W Allen Lewiston
H B Yenge Lerr dal
J Cowdrey W Halsey
Miss ... do
J D Slater La Grande
G G Swift Eugene
C E Burkhart Albany
S C Buchanan Fishers
A A Martin New Kalama
Miss ... Martin do
W W Wrenn Ellensburg
J Mooney Jacksonville
J C Byrd Salem
F F Hodgkins do
W A Coon Vancouver
J A Stewart do
J Lane Roseburg
J Whitney do
W Gorman Westport
W J Thompson Skamok
J Vinson do
S J McMahon do
Mrs Bozarth Woodland
A McCully Albany
A Gwin do
W A McClain do

QUIMBY

John Ames Portland
J C West Montreal
J Welton Montana
S ... ad do
W Hemphrey Helena
F H Hanson do
C Morel Dakota
A Jones Wash Ter
J C Gleeson do
F J Ash Oregon City
A J Kennedy do
W B Johnston Coburg
J B Fiette McMinnville
N Duncan do
Mrs M Stapp do
Miss M Duncan do
J C McFarlan Dallas
E Garclay do
N H Farnham Hillsb
D J Lour do
C M Bestie Montreal
J N Janes do
F H Stearn Reedville
J Wells Perrydale
W F Prosser Wash Ter
Miss A O Hall Dixon
A Wilson do
S Gedouse Montreal
H C Dunn Corvallis
G Walkington Goldendale
C F Christianson City
J H Dickenson Sumner
G Roberts do
J Archibald Enterprise
J B Hartman Cornelius
S W Beall Woodland
C S Miller & wf Milton
C H Smith West Side
W H Sawyer do
A W Ely Tacoma
J M Marble do
T B Buely Sheridan
Master Buely do
John Martin Dallas
A N Custer do
J W Barton do
A W Bragg St Paul
F M Hall Wash Ter
F F Kiesslin City
C M Smith do

INTERNATIONAL

J L Hughes Kentucky
C J Irrdern Montana
Mr C H Atkins&co do
Jas Wight do
F J Lawler do
J Murphy do
... Hill & ... do
N Littlefield Iowa
... do
... do
... do
C A D ... Tacoma
... do
C Larwell
... Marine
J D Harris Astoria
Michael Fiske Minn
S I Maxwell New York
John Timeburner do
... Oak ...
Anson H ... Illinois
W H Davis Oregon ...
Mrs Jas Hell The Dalles
Chas Cooper do
N C Morris Newberg
D W Loftin Klickitat
J Drake Flensburg
J B Rgen do
J W Hudson&wife Scappoose
Paul Dunlap do
B Blood Seattle
S S Thomas do
F Trial ...
D B ... Hubbard
J C Harris ... Dayton
T J Harris do
L C Jones Olympia
W Howard Kansas
F G Bigelow Nevada
Leo Hester Iowa
J C Franks do
M D Turner Idaho
Chas Peterson do
Chas Boyd Fungar
P Quigley Cascades
Chas Havens Colorado
Wm Bulin do

ESMOND

A M Terry Dayton
J S Jorgensen W W
F H Bacon Omaha
S F Bennett Tacoma
S Levy San Francisco
A Stillman do
Mrs Wagner&c Philadelphia
Miss Wagner do
Miss F Wagner do
Mrs Anthony Michigan
O B Marshall Albany
Wm Good do
D Costigan New York
Jack Keenan do
J C Warren Vancouver
Mrs Morris Dalles
John Asher Pomeroy
S Myers Boston
C S Hall&w New Haven
Mrs S J Bennett Iowa
J J Jayne Parsons Kan
Chas White Olympia
M A Thomas Baltimore
J W Copeland&w Tekin
John Lee Chemawa
Capt Chas Koenig Astoria
O Strang Tacoma
B Poppleton Lafayette
L H ... W Cascades
D B Harris Hood River
D Brunt do

ST HAN...

Chas Maybeer Forest
Wm Rosenberger do
Daniel Hiest do
J J Freese do
A C Parker do
Henry Smith Omaha
A F Wheeler Salem
W B Anderson do
P J Armstrong do
S A Miles St Helen
O W Westgate do
J Alexander Portland
H F Shields Seabeck
Mrs H F Shield do
Wm Hager Fairfield
David Shepherd Washou
H Vanatta Vancouver
G Hansch do
J Goldberg San Fran
Mrs Williams do
W R Davidson do
N F Walters do
Louis Van Vliet do
Chas Wunchenk do
H W Augustine do
S Hoffman do
F P Schell do
Geo F Lask do
Jos Goodman Corvallis
Peter Kerby England
Jack Burke Chicago
Miss F Beeman Wash

Remarkable Escape

... of Lafayette ... I was in the last stages of Consumption ... physicians gave my case up I finally ... our doctor said I could not live ... My friend then purchased a bottle of DR WM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS which benefited me I continued until now I am in perfect health having used no other medicine

For Coughs and Colds

Try our *Pectoral Balsam* (copyrighted) the old and reliable cough medicine prepared by S. G. Skidmore & Co., druggists 151 First street.

DOUGLAS COUNTY W T.

ORONDO Dec. 1 1886.

The smoke is clearing away after the contest over the removal of the county seat of Douglas county Waterville led all competitors in the field receiving the highest number of votes cast for county seat although it was but ten days old prior to the election It is a government town site and is located about four miles northeast of Badger The special law authorizing the vote on removal required a majority of all votes cast in order to remove it therefore it remains at Okanagan although it received only seven votes for county seat. Douglas city has now two stores one meat market one blacksmith shop and a new school house and bids fair to be a village of permanence It has no postoffice as yet as Okanagan is within two and one half miles

Okanagan is county seat and has a postoffice and one store. There are a number of vacant buildings. Its future is dubious unless water can be found on the town site. The county seat being located there holds it together as a town

Quite a number of scattering votes were cast for McEntee's Springs etc at the middle crossing of the Grand Coulee and in the coming future undoubtedly there will be a town laid out thereabouts

Waterville has one dwelling house and a well on the town site and the interested parties who propose running the new government town say that it will be boomed in the spring.

Orondo is patiently waiting for steamers to come up the Columbia river so that the wealth of the world may ... by her landing Dr J B Smith is building a ... close by the landing In case parties can not be induced to put in a new flour mill on the water power it is proposed if possible to organize a stock company with fifty dollar shares in order to build a new flouring mill Several have signified their willingness to take stock therein There is no flouring mill in this part of the Big Bend or within forty miles of it. Millers or others who are looking for a good location for a mill site will be generously treated at Orondo Interested parties will do well to address Dr Smith at Badger Douglas county W T because the settlers would raise more wheat hereabouts if there was a mill to grind it ready by next September for operations

There is a growing prospect of having one or more railroads to the Big Bend within a couple of years The railroad that runs from Farmington and makes junction with the N P R. below Spokane Falls at Marshall is to extend forty miles to Davenport next summer This line is heading direct for the Big Bend It is under the auspices of the N P R R There is talk also of the N P R. R. running a line from ... or Tunnel City via the Swauk pass and Wenatchee valley to Wenatchee This approach is said to be very fine for a railroad by this route The divide between the Swauk and Wenatchee rivers is 3500 feet high and opens early in the spring It now looks reasonable that the line will be extended from Marshall via Davenport to Wenatchee thence to the Cascade branch near Tunnel City It is also reported that Seattle business men have made a combination with the Great Northwestern railroad whereby an agreement has been entered into to make Seattle the terminus One of the proposed surveys of this route is to strike the Columbia river above Camp Spokane thence running down the river flats to Wenatchee thence by Swauk pass to Seattle thereby tapping the traffic on both sides of the Columbia

These movements of the great railroad companies makes it seemingly imperative for Portland to make a move towards securing the trade of the upper river Why cannot the O R & N Co put a line of steamers on the river to the mouth of the Okanagan river This could be accomplished at once by making wagon road portages at Rock Island and Priest Rapids, which could be made more perfect by having railroad portages. If the O R & N Co will not make this move towards securing the traffic of the Big Bend and the golden wealth of the Salmon river mines why cannot the business men of Portland do it The ore of the Salmon river mines could be shipped in a concentrated form to Portland and thus on a ... reduction works at home Tacoma Seattle and Spokane Falls will get trade that belongs to Portland unless the upper river is opened up in the near future

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC TERMINUS

PORT MOODY B C Dec 4

Geo F Kyle familiarly known along the C P R in British Columbia as Father Time also well known in Washington territory who was recently appointed manager of the Treadwell mine in Alaska is one of the most popular men in the province Commencing as timekeeper by his ability integrity executive capacity and untiring devotion to his employers interests he rapidly climbed upward until he became general superintendent of the C P R in British Columbia. Since the line was taken off the contractors hands last July he has been engaged in winding up their extensive affairs and disposing of their immense plant In Mr Kyle are combined liberal ideas unusual executive ability and keen perception with a genial pleasing personality He is deservedly popular with the old C P R men and his acquaintances generally and as manager of the Treadwell mine will be a success

The Nova Scotia bark Eudora cleared yesterday for Portland to load flour for Yokohama

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM For the LUNGS.

Cures Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia, Consumption, Bronchial Difficulties Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and the tightness across the chest which accompany it CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails. Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1 00.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York.

Write for Illuminated Book.

CONSTRUCTION OF WATER WORKS,

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMITTEE
PORTLAND OR ... Oct 18, 1886

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION of works for the water supply of the city of Portland, Oregon, will be received at this office until 12 M December 15th, 1886.

These works will be constructed according to the printed specifications dated August 28th, 1886, and will include thirty one miles of wrought iron pipe 2? and 22½ inches in diameter three iron bridges two ... sa ... feet of submerged pipe under and across the Willamette river a reservoir within the city limits, and all other works described in the specifications excepting those specified as Head works which are now under contract.

The specifications provide that the wrought iron pipes shall be made of iron sixty in ... but proposals will also be received for furnishing the iron and for manufacturing the entire length of pipes of iron either forty two, forty eight or sixty inches in width.

Proposals will also be received for the construction of all the works described in the specifications, excepting the Head works for a lump sum, the contractor being at liberty to use iron for the pipes either forty two, forty eight or sixty inches in width the whole work to be completed within eighteen months after signing the contract.

In the ... forms of proposals the ... of iron ... will be stated in the bids, a ... copy of the advertisement will be attached to each bid.

The proposals will be endorsed on the outside of the sealed envelopes, Proposals for Construction of Water Works, and addressed to Philip Schuyler Clerk of the Water Committee, Portland Oregon.

The specifications and such further information as may be required will be furnished on application by

ISAAC W. SMITH
Engineer of the Water Committee.

10o11 Portland, Oregon.

DR. HENLEY'S EXTRACT OF CELERY BEEF AND IRON

DR. HENLEY'S POPULAR REMEDY

Has the largest sale and has relieved and cured more persons afflicted with nervous troubles than any known remedy Sold by all druggists and country dealers Wm T. Atwood Agt 111 Front st. Portland

HUMPHREYS'

Manual of all Diseases, By F HUMPHREYS M D. RICHLY BOUND IN CLOTH and GOLD Mailed Free

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE
1	Fevers, Congestion Inflammations	.50
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.50
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.50
4	Diarrhea of Children or Adult	.50
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.50
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.50
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.50
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.50
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.50

HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.50
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.50
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.50
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.50
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas Eruptions	.50
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.50
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1 00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1 00

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists ... price ... Humphreys' Medicine Co ... N.Y.

Dr. Van Monciscar,

Nos. 132, 134 Third St.
Portland Or

Young,
Middle-aged and Old,
Single or Married Men
And All who Suffer from

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses Sexual Decay Failing Memory Weak Eyes Lack of Energy Impediment to Marriage also Blood and Skin Diseases Syphilis Eruptions, Hair Falling Bone Pains Swellings Sore Throat Ulcers, Effects of Mercury Kidney and Bladder Troubles Weak Back Burning Urine Gonorrhea Gleet Stricture—receive searching treatment prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially ...

United States Marshal's Sale on Execution

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DISTRICT OF Oregon ... ss By virtue of an execution ... issued out of the ... States ... of the District of Oregon ... 3d day of November 1886 ... in favor of Zadig Walberg ... against ... H ... for the sum of $1071 ... damages and $ ... 45 ... disbursements, which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the office of the Clerk of said Court ... said day and also for the costs of and upon the said writ I have this day levied upon all the ... right title interest ... in and to the following described real property of said defendant to wit Block No 40 of Holladay's Addition to the City of East Portland County of Multnomah State of Oregon and I will on TUESDAY, the 14th day of December 1886 at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the Court House door at Portland Multnomah County State of Oregon district aforesaid proceed to sell the above described property to the highest bidder therefor for cash in hand to satisfy said execution costs and accruing costs. PENUMBRA KELLY U S Marshal

Dated at Portland said district the 10th day of November 1886 Ilnlatt

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA

Cures Pimples, Boils, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia, Rheumatic and Mercurial Pains. It Purifies the Blood, restores the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and makes the Complexion bright and clear. Sold by all Druggists.

J. R. GATES & CO., San Francisco.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

For Liver Bile Indigestion etc Free from Mercury, Contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS San Francisco

ASTHMA CURED

GERMAN ASTHMA CURE

Instantly relieves the most violent attack, and insures comfortable sleep. NO WAITING for RESULTS. Being used by inhalation, its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is the result in all curable cases. A single trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c and $1.00 of any druggist, or by mail Sample Free for stamp Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN St. Paul Minn.

DEAFNESS its causes and a new and successful CURE at your own home by one who was deaf twenty eight years ... Full particulars ... address ... 14 ... West 31st st, New York City

... CATARRH ...

Cures Female Complaints. A Great Kidney Remedy. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TRY IT AT ONCE IT WILL CURE YOU. IS IT NOT VERY PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. Coughs, Colds and Consumption, which are the dreaded foes which seize upon our health. They can be cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY which cures all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest. None genuine unless signed "I. Butts" on the wrapper. SEND FOR A PAMPHLET OF TESTIMONIALS. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, BOSTON Prop'rs

PENNYROYAL PILLS

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."

The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable Beware of worthless Imitations Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other or inclose 4c stamps to us for particulars in letter by return mail NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2818 Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

LOST VIGOR Exhausted Vitality, Nervous Debility and Weaknesses in Men resulting from Excesses, cured without Stomach Medication by the Marston Bolus. Sealed Book sent for 2 stamps Marston Remedy Co., 19 Park Place, New York.

TRANSPORTATION LINES

For Astoria—Fast Time.

STR. TELEPHONE

LEAVES ALDER STREET TUESDAY & THURSDAY at 6 A M ... Returning leaves Astoria Monday Wednesday and Friday at 6 A M

Close connections at Kalama to the Sound ... Astoria with ... for Ilwaco Oysterville and Gray's Harbor

Connections at Portland with O & C. and Westside Trains, Vancouver and Oregon City boats, and Eastern bound trains. E. A. SEELY Agent Portland

U B SCOTT Prest. Telephone No. 351

Portland and LaCamas Route.

On and after Monday Oct. 18 the STR. TRAVELER will leave Columbia River Paper Co's Dock, foot of Alder st. for LaCamas, Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 9 A M Leave LaCamas Monday Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M. calling at Vancouver Fisher's and all intermediate landings For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat.

W. S. BUCHANAN Master.

FROM NEW YORK FOR PORTLAND, OR., DIRECT.

The Favorite A1 Clipper Ship

MEROM,

GLOVER ... Master

Will go on berth for Portland Or., and receive cargo during ... and having large engagements will have quick dispatch SUTTON & CO 82 South st. N Y

SUTTON & BEEBE, Agents,
18 North Front st. Portland, Or 20ntr

CHANGE OF TIME

COMMENCING MONDAY NOV 15 STEAMER Latona will make ... Oregon City ... Leaving Oregon City at 6 A M ... Leaving Portland at 1? M

A B GRAHAM Agent

Willamette Steamboat Co's Str's

MULTNOMAH and CALLIOPE (Capt. W H Pope, Purser E Sullivan) leave Portland Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 9 A M (wharf foot of Alder st. south side) for Vancouver Fisher's Landing LaCamas, Washougal ... Landing, Cape Horn

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER,

Capt. Jas. T Gray, leave Portland at 2 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Morrison street.

TOWING between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

BANKS.

Merchants National Bank,

PORTLAND, OR.

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

President JAMES STEEL
Vice President W. C. JOHNSON
Cashier J. A. MACRUM

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.

SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER on San Francisco and New York.

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT, President.
JUDGE W W THAYER Vice President
SAM J GORMAN Cashier

Metropolitan Savings Bank

Transacts a General Banking Business, allows interest on deposits as follows:

On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 6 per cent.

Directors:

Judge W W Thayer, R. W. Scott,
Judge E. D. Shattuck, R. W Monastes,
Sylvester Farrell, Dr W H. Saylor
Hon. Richard Williams, Dr S. J Barber
Van B. DeLashmutt, L F Powers,
D. H Dodd.

Commercial National Bank

OF PORTLAND.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

President D P THOMPSON
Vice President R. M. WADE
Cashier R. L. DURHAM
Assistant Cashier H. C. WORTMAN

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER sold on New York. Boston, Chicago Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the northwest.

EXCHANGE sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong

Collections Receive Prompt Attention. 31

THE SOLICITORS' COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital $500,000

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN in amounts to suit on improved farm and city property in Oregon and Washington Territory

J CARROLL McCAFFREY,
Resident Manager,
Office 29 Stark St., Portland, Oregon.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital $1,250,000
Reserve 400,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, Loans made, Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check, also on special certificate.

FRED'K TOWNSEND Manager.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

THE Portland National Bank.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.

SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID President
GEN RUFUS INGALLS Vice-President
D. F SHERMAN Cashier

London and San Francisco Bank.

LIMITED.

Capital and Reserve $2,300,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First St.

W MACKINTOSH, Manager.

FRANK DEKUM President. | W. K. SMITH Vice Pres't. | H. C. STRATTON Cashier

The Portland Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.,

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS,

DIRECTORS:

D. P Thompson, W K. Smith, J. W Brazee,
Sol Hirsch, C. A. Dolph, Ward S. Stevens,
E. J. Jeffery, R. M. Wade, Cleveland Rockwell.
Frank Dekum, Geo. H. Durham,

S. W. cor. Second and Washington sts.

OREGON & WASHINGTON Mortgage Savings Bank

81 First street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits,

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months, 5 "
Nine months, 5½ "
One Year 6 "

LOANED ON MORTGAGES
$7,597,721 In 11 Years.

CORRESPONDENCE

is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to

WILLIAM REID, President.

CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED.

First National Bank

OF PORTLAND.

Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.

President HENRY FAILING
Vice President H. W CORBETT
Cashier G. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier H. J CORBETT

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco, and the principal points in the Northwest.

SIGHT and TIME BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hong Kong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

INSURANCE.

Union Insurance Company

FIRE AND MARINE.

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital - - - $750,000.

AGENCY OREGON DIVISION
No 9 Stark St.
JAMES S. REED Agent.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital $2,000,000
Reserve fund (in addition) $375,000
Deposit in Oregon $16,000

Agency in Portland at No. 6 First street.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER FIRE 1720

LONDON ASSURANCE

EDWARD HALL,
AGENT,
No. 31 Stark Street,
PORTLAND, OR.

MARKETS

O'SHEA BROS.,

Wholesale Butchers & Packers

And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats.

Special attention given to supplying ships.

Stalls 23, 25 and 24 Central Market, Portland

W. W. SPAULDING

(Successor to J S Keller & Co.)

CORNER FIRST AND MADISON STS.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

PACIFIC MARKET.

H. H. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS.

Corner Third and Ash Streets.

A. H. JOHNSON,

CENTRAL MARKET.

Wholesale Butcher and Packer

Special attention paid to supplying ships.

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of live stock

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections. Time 2½ Days.

Fare to San Francisco $32, to Sacramento $30

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	Ashland	4:00 A. M.
Ashland	5:45 P. M.	Portland	3:45 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	9:00 P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Daily between Portland and Ashland.

The O & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Corvallis	12:25 P. M.
Corvallis	1:30 P. M.	Portland	6:15 P. M.

At Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific R R for Yaquina Bay

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:50 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	9:00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's uptown office cor Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured at company's office.

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five P M on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E P ROGERS, G. F & Pass. Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST,

AND IN EVERY RESPECT

THE BEST ROUTE.

—TO—

Montreal, Toronto Ottawa, Halifax, Portland Boston New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, and All Points East and Southeast,

Finest Dining & Sleeping Car Route in the World!

Private Drawing Rooms, Luxurious Smoking Rooms, and Elegant Bath Rooms attached to all Sleepers.

New and Elegant Second class Sleepers from Port Moody to Montreal, Free of Charge

Courteous Employes Splendid Passenger Equipments Three Thousand Miles of Smooth Steel Rail Track, Ballasted Along its Entire Length!

An Ever-Changing Panorama of Grand and Magnificent Scenery!

The journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic by this new transcontinental line is one of uninterrupted magnificence from start to finish. Mountains, lakes, rivers. Passing through the most magnificent canyons in the world Twenty miles along a glacier front. The Rocky Mountains The Selkirks and the Gold Range—Eclipse in Grandeur and Sublimity that of the Alps of Switzerland

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the Only Line to the East from Portland via Tacoma, Seattle Victoria, and All Puget Sound Points.

Sleeping Car accommodations reserved in advance

RAPID TRANSIT—LOWEST RATES!

For full information or tickets call on or address

C. P. DIXON, Passenger and Freight Agt.,
No 6 Washington st., Portland, Or
D. E. BROWN District Passenger and Freight Agent. Port Moody

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE.

Train for the East leaves Ash st. wharf every day at

3:15 P. M.,

With Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Council Bluffs St. Paul Walla Walla and Dayton, without change Train from the East arrives at 10:15 A M every day.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows.		FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A.M., as follows:	
Columbia, Saturday	Dec. 4	State, Friday	Dec. 3
State, Thursday	Dec. 9	Oregon, Wednesday	Dec. 8
Oregon, Tuesday	Dec. 14	Columbia, Monday	Dec. 13
Columbia, Sunday	Dec. 19	Queen, Saturday	Dec. 18
Queen, Friday	Dec. 24	Oregon Thursday	Dec. 23
Oregon, Wednesday	Dec. 29	Columbia, Tuesday	Dec. 28
Columbia, Tuesday	Jan. 4	State, Monday	Jan. 3

The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

TO ASTORIA.

U. S. Mail Steamer leaves Ash st. daily, except Sunday at 6 A. M for Astoria.

TO DALLES AND CASCADES.

Leave Ash street at 7 A. M. except Sunday.

TO OREGON CITY AND DAYTON.

Steamer leaves Portland at 7 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

TICKET OFFICE, ASH STREET WHARF

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
JNO J BYRNE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad

Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,

VIA

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the ONLY Line Running

Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),

From Washington and Oregon Points

To The East

VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 3 P M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day

PACIFIC DIVISION

Train leaves Front and G daily at 11 00 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 6 15 P M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington st., Portland

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD
ONLY POPULAR ROUTE
OVER PICTURESQUE RANGES

Fast Time! Sure Connection! New Equipment!

225 MILES SHORTER!
20 HOURS LESS TIME!

Accommodations Unsurpassed for Comfort and Safety!—Fares and Freights MUCH LESS than by any other route between all points in Willamette Valley and San Francisco!

ONLY ROUTE VIA

YAQUINA BAY!

—TO—

SAN FRANCISCO.

DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS

(Except Sundays

Leave Corvallis, 1.50 P M Leave Yaquina 7.30 A.M. Oregon and California Westside trains connect at Corvallis.

THE OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO'S

FINE A1 STEAMSHIP

YAQUINA CITY

—SAILS—

FROM YAQUINA:		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
Saturday	Nov 27	Saturday	Dec. 4
Thursday	Dec. 9	Thursday	Dec. 16
Tuesday	Dec. 21	Tuesday	Dec. 28
Sunday	Jan. 2	Sunday	Jan. 9
Friday	Jan. 14	Friday	Jan. 21

The Company reserves the right to change sailing days.

Fares between Corvallis and San Francisco: Rail and Cabin $14—Rail and Steerage $9 25

For further information apply to

CHAS. C. HOGUE, A. G F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

THE MORAN MURDER TRIAL.

The Case Given to the Jury Late Last Night.

Very Little Evidence Introduced that was not Given at the Trial of Kelly for the Same Crime.

The trial of Dan Moran for the murder of Frederick Kalasuha was continued in department No. 2, state circuit court, yesterday. With the exception of medical experts called by the defense, and witnesses as to the confession made by Dan Moran at the city jail and also during the writ of habeas corpus proceedings for Kelly's release, the evidence was the same as submitted in the Kelly trial, with a slight difference in the cross-examination and points of law made by defendant's counsel.

The first witness called, was James Casey, who on being sworn testified: "I took a drink with the carpenter in Kelly's saloon at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th of July last. Saw him again after supper, when he walked into the house and lay down on the sofa. Next morning found him under the influence of a dope and sent for Dr. Parker. During the night Moran told me where the carpenter's coat could be found next morning when wanted to go aboard the ship. Saw the carpenter at the morgue after his death."

On cross-examination Casey said: "I went to Kelly's saloon because I saw a crowd going there, and the carpenter invited me to take a drink. He must have drank a good deal on that day. He was always drinking. Can't tell whether Moran drank much that day. He always drank more or less."

JAMES TURK

Testified: "Saw Kalasuha on the afternoon of July 7 about 3 o'clock, walking up street with Moran; asked Moran where he was going, to which he replied: 'Am going up town to fix this fellow off.' Next saw Kalasuha in company and with Moran, O'Brien and two or three more going into Kelly's saloon on First and S streets; about 7 o'clock that evening saw him sitting in front of my house near my wife, when he said that Kelly had robbed him of $5. He then went into the house and threw himself on the sofa and went to sleep."

MRS. CATHERINE TURK

Testified: "Knew the carpenter. On the evening of the 7th of July he and I were sitting in front of my door, when he told me that Kelly had robbed him of $5; Moran was not present when he said that; he said that both Kelly and Moran had robbed him of the money."

DR. SCOLLAY PARKER

Was next sworn: "Have been a resident of this city about a year and a half."

District attorney: "Did you prepare a solution of morphine about the latter part of June?"

Mr. Chamberlin: "Don't you answer that question. If the court please, I think the question irrelevant; I object to an answer unless the prosecution can prove a conspiracy between the defendant and Kelly."

The district attorney assured counsel for defense that he would do so before he got through. The defense, however, did not feel satisfied and a little cross-firing ensued, until the court grew a bit impatient and remarked that the district attorney had promised to prove a conspiracy, and Judge Stearns ordered the witness to answer.

Dr. Parker: "I made a preparation or solution of morphine on June 29 for Dr. Keyes. Put up morphine for him before. Saw James Casey at 3:30 o'clock on the morning of the 8th of July last. He wanted me to go to Turk's house where, he said, a man was dying. Declined to go because I was not practicing. He said: 'For God's sake, do come!' and for pity's sake I went. Saw the man lying on a sofa; shook him and raised his head, but it fell back like a dead man's; the muscles were all relaxed. I said: 'This man has been doped; he is dying from opium poison.' Told Turk to send for another physician, as I was not engaged in practice." The rest of the witness's evidence was materially the same as that which he gave in the Kelly trial.

DR. RAND

Testified to being called to attend on Kalasuha on the morning after Dr. Parker had attended him; that atropia was administered and that Kalasuha died from the effects of opium poisoning or its alkaloids. The usual cross-examinations as to Kalasuha's appearance and the proper antidote to administer in a case of opium poisoning.

CHIEF OF POLICE S. B. PARRISH

Testified that Moran confessed to him that Kalasuha complained of losing $5 in Kelly's place, and Moran, Kalasuha and several others returned to the saloon. It was then that Kelly remarked that he would "fix him" and after Kalasuha called for soda water Kelly took a bottle from under the counter and poured some of it into the glass, also the soda water, put some sugar in, stirred it up and told Kalasuha to drink it up quick.

C. J. CHRISTIE

Testified to Moran's statement at the hearing for a writ of habeas corpus, during which the defendant testified that he and the murdered man went into Kelly's saloon; while there he saw Kelly reach down behind the bar and pour something out of a little bottle into a glass. He (Kelly) then placed the glass on the counter, put a little sugar in it and told the carpenter to drink it quick. As they were about leaving the saloon, Kelly reached over to Moran and said: "I fixed him; he won't bother you any more to-night." Then he (Moran) and the carpenter went to Turk's house. A. M. Brown then testified to a little conversation between himself and Moran when he was taken back to his cell after his arraignment for murder, at which time Moran asked: "They can't do anything to me for seeing a man put poison in a glass, can they?"

W. M. LADD, FOREMAN OF GRAND JURY,

Testified: When Moran was brought into the grand jury room, I explained to him the position an accused person occupied before a grand jury. He then asked, "If I'll turn state's evidence and tell you all I know of the cause of the carpenter's death, will you give me your word of honor I'll not be prosecuted?" To which I replied in the affirmative. In the course of his testimony he swore that, while in Kelly's saloon, he stood at the end of the counter where he could see what others couldn't, namely, Kelly put the poison in the glass, and then they took their drinks. He took some money from the carpenter for safe keeping. I told him that I could not promise him immunity against punishment, but promised that we would not bring any charge against him, providing he gave the same testimony in the court above to which he swore in the grand jury room.

Mr. Ladd's testimony as to Moran's confession was more complete than any of the others. Among other things, he stated that Moran said after their return to Kelly's he and Kalasuha took sick at the stomach from the effects of excessive drinking and went to the edge of the sidewalk and vomited. It was on their re-entering the saloon that the morphine was put in the glass. After Kalasuha had drank the contents of the glass, and while Moran and Kelly were standing at the end of the counter, Kelly whispered to Moran and said, "I think I have given him too much; but never mind, the s—— b—— can stand it."

T. C. POWELL

Testified that on bringing Moran up for arraignment before Judges Stearns Moran asked, "Can they charge a man with murder when he only saw another man do it?"

A. M. BROWN

Was called to corroborate Mr. Powell. It also came out that Moran asked what he was to be tried for and was told that it was for murder.

THE DEFENSE.

The prosecution here rested their case and the attorneys for the defense then made a motion for a non-suit and discharge of Moran on the ground that the indictment should have stated and didn't, the acts and circumstances by which Moran is made a principal in this crime, as at best he was only an accessory. The motion was overruled and the defense called H. Laidlaw, who testified how much the captain of the ship thought of Kalasuha and his wishing to sail at 8 o'clock A. M.

Dr. W. H. Watkins and A. C. Panton were called as medical experts.

Thomas Linehan and Steve Winters, witnesses in the Kelly trial, were called to testify as before that Kelly procured medicine for them for dumb ague. Their testimony was an endeavor on the part of the defense, and was in the other case, to prove that it was for this Dr. Keyes procured the solution of morphine from Dr. Parker.

Dr. Mackenzie was next called and testified that he couldn't tell from the post-mortem examination what Kalasuha died from, but could tell he didn't die from natural causes. He might suspect he died of opium poisoning. On cross-examination District Attorney McGinn referred to Kalasuha's appearance on the sofa at Turk's as testified to, and asked if from the description given there wasn't an indication of opium smoking. Witness answered that he should suspect that there was, and that atropia was a proper antidote for opium poisoning.

EVENING SESSION.

Dr. A. D. Bevan was recalled by the prosecution as a medical expert. Defendant's attorneys objected to the evidence sought to be introduced, and he was excused. The case was then closed, and the argument of counsel commenced. District Attorney McGinn opened, and was followed by R. W. Morrow and F. D. Chamberlain in an able effort on behalf of Moran. The district attorney then made his closing address, which was listened to with rapt attention. He reviewed all the circumstances connected with the case most fully, and scored Kelly as well as Moran.

At 11 o'clock Judge Stearns delivered his charge, and the jury retired for deliberation.

Moran's counsel requested the court to instruct the jury that if they found the poison had not been administered by Moran himself, to return a verdict of not guilty. Judge Stearns refused to give such instructions, and an exception was taken.

BULL RUN WATER.

Will the Water Works Purchase Prevent Bringing it in?

Views of the Committee—The Legislature to be Asked for Authority to Issue $300,000 More Bonds.

Yesterday an OREGONIAN reporter questioned a prominent member of the water committee as to what effect the purchase of the water company's property, if consummated, would have upon the construction of the pipe line from Bull Run to Portland.

"None, at all," was the answer. "The work will go ahead just as if we were not in possession of the water works. Of course, you know that $700,000 is not enough to build the line and lay distribution pipes. THE OREGONIAN published the figures last August, the day after the first meeting to which reporters were admitted, and it may be a good idea to republish them for public information. We will have to ask the next legislature for authority to issue bonds to the amount of $300,000 more. This will enable us to build the pipe line and the reservoir, and lay such additional distribution pipes as are necessary. I have no doubt that the legislature will grant the authority asked."

"Suppose the legislature refuses, what then?" queried the reporter.

"There will be nothing for us to do, except to supply water from the Willamette," was the answer. "Water consumers will certainly be benefited by the purchase. The quality of water will be quite as good as in the past, and the cost will be reduced more than 50 per cent. The water company's net receipts in 1886 will approximate $80,000. They claim that they have between $800,000 and $900,000 invested in their plant, and they wanted 10 per cent. on their investment. We will have only $450,000 invested in the same property, and have to earn only 5 per cent. The committee has already expended $20,000, and we may have to pay the company $30,000, above the $450,000, for additional street mains, etc., laid since August. This will be an investment of $500,000, and our net receipts need be only $25,000 to meet the interest. It is argued that a public works cannot be operated as economically as a private works. As a general rule this is true, but I question whether it will hold good in this case. It is entirely safe to predict that if the committee operates the waterworks next year, and does not build the pipe line, rates will not exceed 50 per cent. of the present rates and my own opinion is they will be about one-third of what consumers pay now.

"Now, don't misunderstand me. I was just stating what the committee would do in case a further issue of bonds was refused by the legislature. The committee have not the remotest idea of abandoning the Bull Run project, and I think water from that river will be distributed in Portland by the 1st of August, 1888, say eighteen months from the time work on the line commences."

Below are the figures published in THE OREGONIAN Aug. 11, 1886:

According to estimate of Engineer Smith, it will cost $540,000 to construct a pipe line and a reservoir of suitable capacity in the City park. This is over the shortest line with a crossing to the neighborhood of Jefferson street. It is almost certain that the bonds will sell at more than 6 per cent. premium, but to be safe the committee calculate on 8 per cent., or, in round numbers, $40,000 premium.

Cost of pipe line and reservoirs	$ 540,000
Water works property	450,000
Additional distribution pipes	150,000
Total expenditures	$1,140,000

The premium on $1,000,000 bonds and the proceeds of the sale of real estate owned by the water company, which the water committee will not need, are expected to sum up $140,000.

JEANNIE WINSTON.

What the "Music and Drama" has to Say of the "Argonaut's" Criticism.

A few weeks since, after the first appearance of Jeannie Winston in San Francisco, the *Argonaut*, through its "Betsy B.," proclaimed to all its readers, far and near, that the singer was a creature, tall, majestic and dignified enough to appear the male characters she was meant to represent, and then stopped short and suggestive. In a different paragraph, referring to the effect of one of the operas in which Miss Winston sung as prima donna, much praise and credit were bestowed on the chorus, while she was this time credited with a "sweet voice." Nothing disparaging of her was said throughout, but everything remained unsaid, leaving the blank to infer that she was not a success in San Francisco. "Betsy" did not know, perhaps, that to Miss Winston alone belonged the credit of training that chorus; surely such a brilliant result must reflect its greater merit on the master. Then in one of the dailies appeared a notice that "Prince Methusalem" was played on a certain night to a slim house," when in reality it was not played till three nights after. The entire drift of my subject tends to disparage the unjust, discourteous remarks of paid critics; those who attend "first nights" only, and then hesitate not, without inquiring into matters, to injure the fame of some true artist, while an amateur, with the "kick" and "wink" so taking in San Francisco, is lauded to the skies. In Miss Winston we find that rare combination of beauty, grace and mental refinement, apart from her pure, sweet, cultivated voice, which commends her at once as lady and artist.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Ellis G. Hughes vs. the Dundee Mortgage and Trust Investment company, cases 1055, 1056 and 1069—Verdict for defendant.

U. S. vs. Wise and Cantner—Plea of not guilty changed to plea of guilty, and fined $100 each and costs.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, NO. 1.

W. H. McKay vs. N. A. Musgrove—Motion to strike out parts of answer allowed.

H. Horton vs. M. F. Culver et al.—Order of publication of summons.

John Evers vs. George Herral et al.—On trial.

THE STAGE.

At the New Market theater last night Miss Katie Putnam and company appeared in a dramatization of Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop" before a large and appreciative audience. Nothing could have been finer than Miss Putnam's Nell and the Marchioness. As Father Trentard, Mr. Emery was excellent, and J. A. Devlin made quite a hit as Dick Swiveler. To-night the "Pearl of Savoy" will be produced, and on Saturday there will be the usual matinee.

SUPREME COURT.

SALEM, Dec. 8.

Wm. Newhouse, appellant, vs. S. A. Newhouse, respondent; appeal from Marion county; argued and submitted.

Alice H. Dodd, respondent, vs. S. W. Dodd, appellant; appeal from Linn county; argued and submitted.

MINING NOTES.

Spokane Falls *Chronicle:* Bob Hargrove caused quite a commotion to-day among the mining circles by exhibiting some fine specimens of ore just received from a claim he is interested in on the Salmon river. The ore is a fine specimen of quartz, carrying carbonates and sulphates in almost equal proportions.

THE COLVILLE DISTRICT.

From the Miner.

Capitalists are turning a good share of their attention to this country, and, all things favorable, we will have a stirring camp soon.

Work on the Old Dominion mine was suspended yesterday until next Monday, to give the boys a chance to spend Thanksgiving holidays in the city.

Some very rich prospects are reported from the Okanagan country and several of our business men who have interests therein are highly elated over their assays.

Messrs. Methews & Harrison, heavy mining operators of St. Louis, Mo., who have been in the country several days looking at the mines, started this morning for the Falls.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Agents.

EVENTS IN THE EAST.

Another Panic in the Pittsburg Oil Exchange.

DISCOVERY OF A DIAMOND FIELD.

A Split in the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association—A Supposed Dead Man Shows Signs of Life.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.—There was another panic at the oil exchange this morning, and prices dropped to 66¾, a decline of 13 cents since the opening yesterday. Oil traders in the city are entirely at sea, and old dealers, who passed safely through the great break of 1882, and still later the panic following the failure of the Pennsylvania bank in 1884, unite in saying that never in their recollection was the demoralization so complete. No one seems able to satisfactorily explain the sudden break, and fear of a still further decline is written plainly on the faces of all. A number of local banks are now calling in their oil loans, and others refuse to accept them without heavy margins. This, it is thought, will have a tendency to check speculation.

The market opened feverish at 72¾, and after hovering in that neighborhood for some time suddenly broke, and in a few minutes values had fallen off to 66½. A slight reaction then followed, and at noon 69 was bid, with no disposition manifested to take any large blocks at those figures. At this hour all the sheets had passed the clearing house but that of C. S. Leslie, and 152,000 barrels of oil were sold under rule to meet his contracts. The amount of his failure is not known. Secretary Barbour of the exchange says the loss on oil up to last night since last Saturday will aggregate $3,000,000. Jacob H. Walters, an oil dealer, failed shortly after 12.

In the afternoon considerable strength was developed, and prices rallied at 70¼, closing at 67. Towards the closing hour dealers in Oil City began buying heavily, and this had the effect of stiffening values here and elsewhere. A feeling that the worst is over prevails in oil circles this evening, but it will be some time before the trade recovers from the severe shaking in the last forty-eight hours.

THE BREAK IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Petroleum opened steady at 73, but after the first sales, became weak and excited, and before noon declined 6 cents, to 67. The feeling in the morning was very panicky, and the decline was accompanied by the failure of several brokers to deposit margins, and some large lots were sold under rule for their account. In the afternoon the market rallied, and part of the morning's loss was recovered before 2 P. M., the price then being 70¼. It remained steady at this point until the close, closing steady at 69⅛. Sales, 985,000 barrels.

DISCOVERY OF A DIAMOND FIELD.

Kentucky People Excited Over a Gravel Bed Said to Contain Precious Stones.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—A *Times* Evansville, Ind., special says: There is considerable excitement at Paducah, Ky., over the assertion that a diamond field exists near there. For several years the streets of that city have been paved with what is known as conglomerate gravel, which is composed of coarse gravel with an iron solution and mixed with carbons. This gravel is found in a moist condition, but when exposed to the air hardens and forms a solid, compact mass. This was obtained from a bed comprising eight acres near the city. It was completely isolated, the land surrounding this spot being ordinary farming land.

Two weeks ago Major Seagraves, a geologist from New York, who was visiting Paducah, went out to the gravel field, and noticing the peculiar geological surroundings began looking for carbons. He found three or four ordinary looking pebbles, which he insists are diamonds in the rough. He forwarded a sample to the state geologist of Pennsylvania, who has replied that the sample submitted to him was similar to deposits found in the great diamond fields of Australia and Africa, and also that he had discovered microscopic particles of diamonds and garnets, but in order to give the subject more study he had forwarded the gravel to the Smithsonian institution for closer analysis.

No report has yet been received from Washington. Meanwhile the people of Paducah are wild with visions of untold wealth, and the proprietor of the gravel field has fenced it in and is guarding it.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS

THE TRADES CONGRESS.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 8.—The second day's session of the trades congress opened at 10 A. M. The chairman announced the committees on order of business, resolutions and finance. The report of the legislative committee was read. Papers were read from the St. Louis Knights of Labor, setting forth grievances against the boss brewers of that city.

Chairman Gompers, of the legislative committee, recommended that congress resolve itself into committee of the whole, and attend the trades union conference, and that in the meantime the congress committees proceed with the work assigned to each. There was some opposition to this manner of forming an amalgamation of the two bodies, but the suggestions were adopted, and the congress took recess until noon.

When the congress convened again J. R. Scott, of Toronto, was elected chairman of the committee of the whole. They decided to enter the conference of trades-unions about to be held, and adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

At the conference, in the absence of President Weihe, of the Amalgamated association, Secretary McGuire called the meeting to order and proceeded to read the call setting forth the action of the trades conference in Philadelphia last May.

John McBride, P. J. McGuire and Samuel Gompers were nominated for temporary chairman and all declined, except McBride, who was elected. McGuire was elected temporary secretary. The chair named the following committee on credentials: Messrs. Strasser, Scott, Edmondson, Miller and McDermott. The conference adjourned to 2 P. M.

THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A meeting of the board of review of the National Trotting association was held to-day at the Fifth Avenue hotel. Judge Grant presided, and there were also present Vice-Presidents Edward Martin of St. Louis, Gen. W. L. Tilton of Maine, Morgan Buckley of Hartford, Thomas Axworthy of Cleveland, Paul Packe of Pittsburg, and D. J. Campbell of Detroit. After a heated discussion, Thomas J. Vail of Hartford, was re-elected secretary of the association by four votes to three. Those who opposed Vail were Tilton, Campbell and Martin. It is expected that the decision will cause a rupture in the board, and that Western men will form a new association. The board upheld the decision of the judges in the Zalin case.

IS HE DEAD?

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—A special to the *Post-Dispatch* from Poplar Grove, Mo., says: W. W. Stead, an alderman of this city and well known in the county, was supposed to have died last Sunday. His body was laid out, and all the arrangements made for the funeral, which was to have occurred to-day. Yesterday, however, signs of resuscitation became apparent. The face assumed its natural color; the temperature became distinctly warmer and the eyelids opened, and that several times. He was spoken to, but gave no sign that he heard or understood. It is thought possible that he may be brought back to life, although the efforts of physicians to accomplish that end have so far failed. In the meantime the funeral has been postponed.

ANOTHER SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE.

MISSOURI CITY, Dec. 8.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here at 8:35 last night. A low, rumbling noise was first heard and a perceptible jar followed, shaking buildings and rattling windows. The duration was about three seconds.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 8.—Another earthquake shock was felt here about 4:30 this morning. It was very perceptible, waking up sound sleepers, and the tremors appeared to last fully a minute.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 8.—There was another earthquake shock here about 4:20 this morning. It was very perceptible, waking up sound sleepers, and the tremors appeared to last fully a minute.

THE STEAMSHIP WAR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The steamship war continues with unabated intensity. The Allan line announced to-day that their steerage rates, both ways from Quebec, had been reduced to $15. The Anchor line will undoubtedly reduce rates to-morrow. Agents of the Cunard line announce that on Monday their prepaid steerage rates to this port from England will be made to meet the cut of the White Star line. The National, Inman and Guion lines have not reduced yet, but will undoubtedly be forced into the fight to-morrow.

A STORM PREDICTED.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Dec. 8.—Professor Foster's next storm date for this meridian is within twenty-four hours of December 11. He predicts a storm of great energy over the western states, followed by a cold wave.

DEATH OF SIGNOR OPERTI.

DENVER, Dec. 8.—Leadville special to the *News:* Signor Operti, the great composer, impressario and leader of the "Cilo" orchestra, died here last night from congestion of the lungs. Deceased composed the music of "The Black Crook," was leader of the orchestra at the Centennial exposition, author of several French operas, and prior to coming to America was pianist to Victor Emanuel, king of Italy. The remains will be shipped to New York.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH COMBINATION.

BUFFALO, Dec. 8.—The Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company to-day completed its connection with the Canadian Pacific railway line. This connection establishes communication between the Baltimore & Ohio system in the United States and the Canadian Pacific system from Quebec to British Columbia, Pacific coast. It is expected that a line from Vancouver to San Francisco will be completed within thirty days.

FIVE BRAVE MEN DROWNED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The steamer Knickerbocker, of the Cromwell line, which plies between this city and New Orleans, arrived at an early hour this morning and reported the loss of her first officer, Capt. Bartholomew and four of her crew, drowned Tuesday morning while trying to render aid to the schooner Mary D. Craler of Philadelphia, which had her rudder disabled.

FAILURES.

HEAVY FAILURE AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—C. M. Foster & Co., importers of upholstery goods, corner Grand and Crosby streets, said to be the largest house in their line in the city, announce their failure. The members of the firm, Chester M. Foster and his son, Charles E. Foster, made a general assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Preferences were given aggregating $193,000. The business was established about twenty years ago by Charles M. Foster, and he admitted his son, Charles E., as partner ten years ago.

The firm did a large business, buying principally in Europe, and had a branch house in Paris. Charles E. Foster, the junior partner, said his father attended to the financial part of the business and he was at home sick. He thought the assets of the firm would amount to about $500,000. The liabilities are nearly as large. The greater part of the liabilities, he said, were in Europe, the creditors there being secured. Of the home creditors nearly all were secured or had good collateral.

A NEW YORK FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The suspension of Stephen Lane, of 96 Chambers street, and E. F. Ellison, of 84 Broadway, both members of the consolidated mining and petroleum exchange, is officially announced to-day.

OREGON.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY.

The son of J. B. Hutch got thrown from a horse on the 25th and was seriously injured.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Mrs. D. A. Suckett, of Little Butte precinct, has been adjudged insane. She has become quite melancholy since the death of her children about eighteen months ago, and has a desire to remain abed continually.

A son of George McLaren, who is in charge of Henley & Co.'s place on Big Applegate, was kicked recently by a horse and dangerously hurt. It is feared that his skull is fractured and that his chances for recovery are slim.

LINN COUNTY.

Albany *Herald:* Mrs. A. L. Bridgefarmer of Tangent died suddenly at her home near Tangent on Thursday last. She was taken ill with paralysis on Thursday about noon, and died the same evening about 11 o'clock. The remains were conveyed to Halsey, where the funeral took place. She leaves, besides her husband, who is well known throughout Linn county, five children, one of whom is a daughter only twelve months of age.

YAMHILL COUNTY.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Hiatt were called to Forest Grove on Saturday on account of the death of Mr. Hiatt's father.

Reporter: William E. Warren and wife have sold their farm to Soper Brothers, consideration $6000. This is one of the finest farms in Yamhill county, and Messrs. Soper are to be congratulated upon their good fortune in securing it. Mr. and Mrs. Warren will remain in the city, having purchased the property of Rev. J. Soper, adjacent to their present home.

GRANT COUNTY.

Long Creek *Eagle:* A gold nugget, weighing $62 03, recently dug from a prospecting hole on Big creek, was shown us yesterday. The joy of the digger is still slopping over in El Allen's saloon.

There is nothing clearer than that Long Creek should, as soon as possible, complete the road built by Umatilla county to North Fork with the intention of reaching Long Creek. Long Creek is a big, rich and almost isolated country, and nearer to Pendleton than to any other commercial point; and the finishing of the road between here and North Fork is the way to get out of our detached situation at the most advantageous point. Let Long Creek prove herself sufficiently enterprising to complete this road at once.

ASTORIA.

Astorian Dec. 8: The attending physician reported Mrs. H. C. Thompson some better last evening.

Mrs. J. F. Backensto, of Albany, is in the city attending her daughter, Mrs. Merrill, who is quite ill.

The Dawn, Dolphin, Lillian, Montesano, Union and one or two other boats await the official visit of Messrs. Lotan and Ferguson. It is thought that they will be down this way to-morrow.

While returning his revolver to its sheath after examining it, last Monday night, Wm. Glover, who was standing in the building adjoining Jeff's restaurant at the time, accidentally shot himself, the bullet entering his left leg at the knee and ranging downward in the calf. All efforts to extract it have thus far proved unsuccessful.

Wm. Starr had a narrow escape from drowning last Monday afternoon. While stepping from the Gen. Canby to the dock his foot slipped and he fell between the dock and the vessel, striking his head on the dock as he fell. When he reached the water he was slightly stunned, but managed to reach the line that Capt. Parker and engineer Smith promptly flung to him and was hauled aboard.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

O. Bidwell died at his residence, near Drain, November 30, aged 78 years.

M. E. Mulvaney, while at work in the stone quarry near Comstock, was struck by a large rock, which rolled down from the mountain above, and his right leg broken.

Frank Kenyon, of Roseburg, who was kicked in the face by a vicious colt some time ago, is having a great deal of trouble with his eyes, and fears are entertained that they will never fully recover.

The new mail route from Roseburg to Millwood, in Douglas county, has been granted. No greater advantage has been offered those residing in the Hubbard Creek section, as it puts them in direct communication with the county seat.

Roseburg *Review:* Tuesday afternoon as Mr. Limbeck, wife and daughter, were returning home, when on the bridge at Flook's mill a blast was fired near them, and the horses became unmanageable and fell from the bridge, killing both instantly. One had its neck broken, the other had a rod of iron run entirely through him. The wagon was badly used up, and the strangest feature of the matter is, Mr. Limbeck and daughter were not hurt at all, and Mrs. Limbeck but little, yet they all went over with the wagon and horses.

NEWSPAPER TALK.

The *Alaskan*, published at Sitka, has begun on its second year.

The first number of the *Pacific Coast Skin*, published in this city, and edited by T. H. Hewitt, has just been issued.

John T. Harsell has sold the *New Era* at Ellensburg to a farmer by the name of S. T. Sterling for $1200 cash. Just how the material of a newspaper will be utilized in farming remains to be seen.

IDAHO.

The Lewiston *Teller* states that a careful estimate of the population of Idaho shows but 60,660 people, and that admittance into state hood is out of the question, unless the north annexes to Washington and the south to Nevada.

PACIFIC COUNTY.

Sheriff Turner and M. S. Griswold, justice of the peace, have been charged by one D. S. Stratton with malfeasance in office.

Oysterville *Journal:* There is a good deal of dyking going on in various parts of the county. Another season there will be still more thrown up.

Judge Briscoe says he will soon have the affairs of Brookman & Clark straightened out and be able to continue business by opening the store.

J. M. Colman, of Seattle, has purchased a lot of improved machinery for his new mill at Shoalwater bay and says that institution is now in a condition to turn out 75,000 feet of lumber daily. The timber in the Shoalwater bay section, he says, is principally spruce. The trees are of immense size and thick growth, and as the lumber is in much demand in California the company owning the mill expects to do well at once. Mr. Colman, as general manager of the mill company, will make his headquarters in Seattle, where he contemplates extensive building operations in the spring.

THE LONDON SCANDAL

Lord Campbell Again Called to the Witness Stand.

AN INDIGNANT FATHER-IN-LAW.

His Lordship Makes a Statement that Causes a Sensation in Court—He is Questioned as to his Ailment.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The trial of the Campbell divorce case was resumed to-day. Counsel for Lady Colin Campbell asked that an order be issued compelling Lord Colin to give further security for payment of his wife's costs. This the judge refused to grant.

Lord Colin was again called to the witness stand. He testified that Lady Colin admitted in July, 1883, while ill, that she received two or three letters each day from the Duke of Marlborough. She refused to show the letters to him. She also confessed to receiving letters from General Buller. When he asked her to show them to him she replied that she did not keep her letters. When Lady Colin left the Zion house she said she was going to her sister's at Beaufort Gardens. He asked her why she went to Cadagan Place and wrote letters dated Beaufort Gardens. Witness thought she so dated her letters. On being pressed by the judge he said he was sure he asked her if she took anybody home with her from the ball on the previous Friday night, and Lady Colin denied that anyone was with her.

A DRAMATIC INTERRUPTION.

Here Blood, father of plaintiff, rose in court, and shaking his fist at Lord Colin, said: "You are making infamous charges against your wife! It is not the first time you have lied regarding her!"

Witness continued: Lady Colin said to him that unless, before he left the room, he signed a paper binding himself never to molest her again, she would go to her solicitor. Witness said he repudiated this attempt at intimidation, and refused to sign such a paper. He asked Lady Miles to go with him into another room, and after a conversation with her they returned to the family council. Lady Miles said to Lady Colin: "Colin desires me to say that he made no charges against you." Witness expressed his willingness to submit the question of his health to a medical commission, and if the result was favorable he would take no undue advantage. But he stipulated that Lady Colin must abandon her correspondence with the Duke of Marlborough. His wife then referred him to her solicitor and refused to see him alone. It was untrue that he continually made overtures to his wife, but he did refuse to bind himself eternally against cohabitation.

The judge here said: "If Lady Colin was innocent, her husband's questions were most insulting."

Lord Colin denied that he committed adultery with Mary Watson. He said he had taken action in Paris against his wife under his solicitor's advice. He denied having asked Lady Miles to apologize to Dr. Bird for having alleged that the doctor had caused a miscarriage.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Under cross-examination Lord Colin said he never studied surgery, but attended lectures in the college of surgeons on gynecology and anatomy.

A letter was read from Lord Colin to Dr. Bird, in which the writer said he had studied for a long time in the college of surgeons, and knew a great deal about such matters. Witness admitted having written this letter. He refused to swear that he had not told his counsel that Lady Miles said his wife had a miscarriage. His illness began in 1871, and was afterwards continuous from 1876 to 1881, when he was perfectly well. He remembered that at the trial in 1884 the jury was asked to say whether or not he suffered from a disease which could be communicated to his wife. At that time he heard his counsel say that there was not a single charge of any kind against Lady Colin. Ellen Brown and Mrs. Duffy told him in July, 1883, what they had testified, and he had believed their statements. He admitted having remonstrated with his wife against her overtaxing her strength with charitable work. When asked if his wife ever lied to him he said she had used deception. He admitted that after his wife left him at the Zion house his brother Walter called to see him at Cadagan Place. While absent Lady Colin corresponded with him until the final rupture. He only kept one of her letters. This letter was written in December, 1881. It began with "Darling Boy," and ended with "Your Arab."

A SENSATION IN COURT.

After the marriage Lady Colin never said she had suffered from something she was unable to understand. He did not remember having told his wife to take precautions. He admitted that he told her to consult with her sister, but not about anything she told him. When pressed he admitted having said previous to the trial that he told his wife to take precaution to prevent having children. This admission caused a sensation in the court room. Lord Colin further said that his means were limited. His wife provided £10,000 to furnish their house and she bought the furniture at auction sales and decorated the house at her own expense. He admitted that Rose Baer was dismissed July 17, not, as she swore, the 4th of June. He believed his wife went to Leigh court July 10. If his counsel said Lady Colin rushed back suddenly and dismissed Rose Baer witness was bound to believe him. [Laughter.

Lord Colin admitted having used violence on Mrs. Duffy. He further admitted that when he asked Lady Colin in May, 1883, to withdraw a message she had sent to him that month, his wife replied: "I will, but for God's sake leave me alone." Lord Colin also said the Duke of Marlborough sent presents to Lady Colin at their marriage, and dined with her afterward. Witness admitted that he twice had an infectious disease, the first time in 1870. Adjourned.

MEXICO.

THERE YET MAY BE WAR.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 8.—It is generally believed here that diplomatic questions of grave importance will soon arise between the United States and Mexico, growing out of the position taken by President Cleveland against the right of Mexico to try Americans committing offenses against Mexican law while on American soil. Newspapers of all shades of opinion stand by the government in this matter, on the ground that the principle is a sound one and approved by some of the most highly civilized nations of the world.

Preliminary judicial proceedings have been taken to bring criminal libel suits against the authors of recent reports regarding Minister Manning's conduct at a private dinner. The governor of the federal district is active in trying to detect the sources of these reports.

The physician who has been in attendance on Minister Manning says he has been suffering from two distinct complaints—a distressing umbilical affection and incipient pneumonia. Minister Manning is at the legation, discharging the ordinary duties of his office.

IRELAND.

FIERCE RIOTING AT LURGAN.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—The Catholics of Lurgan, county Armagh, formed in procession last night and marched through the streets to show their joy at the acquittal of some of their number who had been tried on a charge of rioting. The Orangemen of the town resented and attacked the paraders. A fierce riot ensued and sticks, stones and revolvers were used. The fighting lasted several hours and was finally quelled in the early morning by a troop of dragoons which had to be called upon. A score of persons were wounded and several houses were partly wrecked.

A WARNING FROM ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—Archbishop Walsh, in a letter published to-day, warns the government that the difficulties in Ireland, already appalling, will be immensely increased if they persist in their attempts to convict prisoners by picked or packed juries, as was the case at Sligo.

CANADA.

COAL IN NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 8.—A seam of anthracite coal, seven feet six inches in diameter, has been struck at Banff, N. W. T. This seam is only one out of six in that locality, the smallest being three feet in thickness. The six seams contain coal enough to supply the entire Northwest territory for the next fifty years.

SHIP OWNERS IN TROUBLE.

QUEBEC, Dec. 8.—D. & J. Maguire, extensive ship owners of this city, are in financial difficulty. Their liabilities are estimated at half a million.

ENGLAND.

HEAVY GALES IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Heavy gales prevail throughout England and Ireland, and communication by telegraph is seriously interrupted.

GERMANY.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

MUNICH, Dec. 8.—Joseph W. Harper, U. S. consul here, died at the consulate to-day.

A JURY SECURED TO TRY M'QUADE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The work of securing a jury to try ex-Alderman McQuade was concluded this afternoon. The jury was sworn in at 2:30 P. M. Three hundred and ninety-two talesmen have been examined, and the work lasted nearly eight days.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

GARFIELD COUNTY.

Pomeroy is to have a fire engine.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Charles Jell, who was engaged in running a pumping engine at Lind, a station on the Northern Pacific, eighteen miles west of Ritzville, suicided last week. Cause, intemperance.

CHEHALIS COUNTY.

The divorce suit of Peterson vs. Peterson, of Chehalis county, has been decided and a decree of divorce granted. The property was divided equally between Glenn Peterson and his wife.

SPOKANE COUNTY.

At Spokane Falls a home company has put 350 incandescent electric lights into stores and hotels. The light gives such great satisfaction that the demand is greater than the supply, and another dynamo is to be put in at once.

OLYMPIA.

Capt. Holmes of the Umatilla thinks that it is impossible to dredge out a channel to the Olympia wharf in the manner attempted. He says that the mud is hard and sticky, and that it fails to respond to the motion of the steamer's propeller. He thinks that it will cost $15,000 to dig out the channel required.

STEVENS COUNTY.

Okanagan Smith has bonded sixteen of his claims to a syndicate for $150,000, so the Yakima *Signal* is informed. Smith's claims are in British Columbia and in the Okanagan district. Smith, it is said, has as many more unbonded. He has had them for several years, and by holding on to them may make something yet.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Out of the twenty-five babies born in Douglas county since the first of January, says the Yakima *Signal*, all but two are girls.

Douglas county boasts of not having a saloon within its boundaries. It is the only county in the territory that can truthfully make such a claim.

KITTITAS COUNTY.

Alexander Purdom, a well known printer, had his leg taken off while loading cars with logs in Thomas's camp, on the construction line of the Cascade division, a few days ago.

Yakima *Farmer:* A man was run over by the cars five miles above Cle-el-um, Monday. He was taken to Ellensburg, where the limb was amputated just above the knee on Tuesday morning.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The auditor of Franklin county is advertising for bids for the removal of the county jail and court house from Ainsworth to Pasco.

The commissioners of Franklin county have paid over $200 during the past three months in bounties for scalps of wild animals. The amount was so large that the commissioners became more afraid of bankruptcy than of the depredations of the animals, and repealed the bounty.

KLICKITAT COUNTY.

Recently N. J. Baker, of Wood gulch, fell from a roof while intoxicated and was killed.

Goldendale *Tribune:* The appearance of the big owls, of which several are reported, is said to indicate a hard winter, they coming from the far North.

The wind Thursday blew down so many trees on the road from Settas to Goldendale that the stage had to be abandoned and the mail was brought in on horseback.

YAKIMA COUNTY.

Workmen found a petrified salmon in the Hubbard ditch, in Moxee.

The Moxee company's ditch will water 3000 acres of land. The ditch is being enlarged.

The Natches & Cowychee Ditch company is enlarging its ditch from five to seven feet, so that it will carry 3000 inches of water.

Yakima *Signal*, December 4: Notice of contest for the office of joint representative was served on T. J. V. Clark by Sheriff Parker on Saturday last. The grounds stated for the contest are illegal votes and fraud.

WHITMAN COUNTY.

Stockyards have been built at Colfax by the O. R. & N. Co.

The Colfax council has awarded contract for the construction of a new city jail, to cost $860.

Pullman intends to build a $3000 school house. A $2000 Congregational church was dedicated on the 28th.

Wm. L. O'Brien, a deserter from troop L, Second cavalry, stationed at Fort Coeur d'Alene, was captured in Colfax a few days ago.

The Alpowa ridge country is not suffering from drouth. A heavy fall of snow, melting off, has set the plows to running in all directions, and a great deal of land is already sowed and much more plowed.

WALLA WALLA COUNTY.

Charles Scott, residing on Russell creek, had his right foot badly crushed by being run over by a moving wagon, heavily laden with wheat.

Friends of Winfield McKnight are using every effort to raise the $500 bonds to secure his release from jail. They feel confident that they will succeed in their efforts.

The net receipts of the Sisters' fair last week aggregated $1425. This is the best for a good many years. In the early days the amount ran sometimes as high as $2500. The gross receipts this year were $1752.

Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Charles Anderson organized a promising militia company of fifty members at Waitsburg, Wednesday, with officers as follows: Captain, H. G. Shuham; first lieutenant, D. N. Smith; second lieutenant, F. G. Taylor.

Statesman: Joe Bauer was having some cherry tree wood sawed the other day, when the saw struck alongside a hard substance, just touching it. On its being examined it was found to be a two-inch nail, embedded right in the heart, and around it the wood had grown over three inches.

Walla Walla *Journal:* No resident of this region has a higher standing for integrity than has the father of Eli Pettijohn, sentenced to five years' service in the penitentiary, this morning, for horse stealing. Mr. Pettijohn attributes his son's fall entirely to liquor. "Except for that curse," he says, "Eli would be as noble a man as lives."

SEATTLE.

The cost bill in the Miller murder trial, as approved and handed to the county auditor, foots up $3727 28.

The steamer Phantom has been floated off from her perilous position, and she has been taken to Seattle for repairs.

H. F. Kelly, the man who stole the check at Eagle Gorge, forged P. H. Hayden's name and passed the check at Stewart & Gibbs's, at Puyallup, has been arrested in Seattle and placed under $400 bonds.

Abe Shelton, an old-timer in Seattle, died at Providence hospital Saturday of dropsy of the heart. He was an Englishman, about 54 years of age, and a carpenter by trade. His death was very sudden, as he was taken very ill only the previous afternoon.

The government snag boat Skagit has almost completed the work of clearing the Nooksack river, and that stream is now open to steamboat traffic. Thousands of acres of land are thus made accessible to settlers, all to become tributary to Seattle, the steamboat center of the Sound.

Daniel B. Savage, who was killed last Wednesday on the Puget Sound & Gray's Harbor railroad, at Kamilche, Mason county, was formerly a conductor on the Puget Sound Shore, later on the Columbia & Puget Sound railroad. He was well known and possessed a host of friends on the Sound, though no relative was nearer at the time of his death than Bismarck, Dakota.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Somerville Bros. have had to turn away car load orders for shingles, not being able to fill them.

Gus Donahue of Chehalis was severely kicked by a horse the other day, so he is obliged to use crutches.

R. F. Brown has been running his sawmill night and day of late to fill orders for lumber to be shipped by rail.

Mr. W. H. Ball has purchased machinery and will build a shingle mill on the Newaukum river, at the old mill site where Moore & Hight's sawmill burned down a few years ago.

Parties from Portland were at Chehalis last week looking for sawed shingles and dressed flooring. This begins to look like business, and is quite a contrast from last year, when lumber dealers went to Portland begging for sales.

The report that Dr. Newell is about to leave Centralia is unfounded, as he is still here engaged in practice as usual. His family have gone to Olympia for the winter, but he has no intention to give up his residence in Lewis county.

Lewis County *Bee:* Sharp and general comment is indulged in at the facility in which intoxicating liquors can be procured upon flimsy pretext at Centralia. The people of that precinct by a vote of three to one declared at the polls against liquors as baverage. The saloon keeper, like a good citizen, closed his room and ceased the business entirely. It is understood that it is easy to obtain liquor in spite of the law, and in a manner less reputable than the blind tiger system. The *Bee* will be further informed how the land lays.

NO OPIATE
SAFE, PROMPT, SURE
Three Children Cured
A Rabbi's Testimony
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
33 WASHINGTON
110 SECOND STREET
Children's All-Wool
Ladies' Merino
Domestic Saxony Yarn
Macramé Cord
Gilded Rolling Pins
Boys' All-Wool Suits
BARGAINS
Are offered in Every Department
Orders by mail promptly
L. KATT
Holiday Season
MA LEE & CO.
44 WASHINGTON ST.
Fine China, sets and single.
Lacquer Ware
Fans, Carved Goods
Curios, Toys
Dressing Gowns, ladies'
Dressing Gowns, gents'
Smoking Jackets & Caps
Table Covers, Bed Spreads
Silk Handkerchiefs
Toilet Goods, all new.
Jewelry, many styles.
Marvelously Low Prices
Friedrichshall
THE TONIC APERIENT
"Under its regular use
becomes markedly increased
USES.
"I know nothing
Friedrichshall. The LONGER
taken, the SMALLER
necessary to effect the purpose
Sir Henry Thompson
Of all Druggists
W. BAKER & CO.
$5 WORTH

VOL. 26—NO. 8291.
Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 7 North
Importers and Whole
SOLE
MMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE,
PER HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE.

BANKS.

First National Bank
OF PORTLAND.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
President ..... HENRY FAILING
Vice-President ..... H. W. CORBETT
Cashier ..... G. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier ..... H. J. CORBETT
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco, and the principal points in the northwest.
SIGHT and TIME BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.
COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT, President. JUDGE W. W. THAYER, Vice-President. SAM J. GORMAN, Cashier.
Metropolitan Savings Bank
Transacts a General Banking Business; allows interest on deposits as follows:
On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 6 per cent.
Directors:
Judge W. W. Thayer, H. W. Scott,
Judge E. D. Shattuck, H. W. Monastes,
Sylvester Farrell, Dr. W. H. Saylor,
Hon. Richard Williams, Dr. S. J. Barber,
Van B. DeLashmutt, L. F. Powers,
O. B. Dodd.

Ainsworth National Bank
OF PORTLAND—cor. Third and Oak.
L. L. HAWKINS, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice President. J. P. MARSHALL, Cashier.
U. S. Depositary and Financial Agent.
TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on HongKong Exchange. Safe Deposit Department connected with the Bank. Safes Rented on easy terms.

The Dundee Mortgage & Trust Investment Co., L'd.
Capital Authorized $5,000,000
Capital Subscribed 4,500,000
Head Office, 18 Panmure street, Dundee, Scotland.
Local Directors in Portland;
DONALD MACLEAY, Esq. R. KILLIN, Esq.
Money to Lend on Improved Farming Lands in Oregon and Washington Territory, and on Improved Portland City Property. No commissions. Full information may be obtained on application to
HUGH ROGER.
40 Second street, cor. Ash.

Merchants National Bank,
PORTLAND, OR.,
TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
President ..... JAMES STEEL
Vice President ..... W. C. JOHNSON
Cashier ..... L. A. MACRUM
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.
SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

Commercial National Bank
OF PORTLAND.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
President ..... D. P. THOMPSON
Vice President ..... R. M. WADE
Cashier ..... R. L. DURHAM
Assistant Cashier ..... H. C. WORTMAN
SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the northwest.
EXCHANGE sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.
Collections Receive Prompt Attention.

THE SOLICITORS' COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $500,000
MORTGAGE LOANS.
MONEY TO LOAN in amounts to suit, on improved farm and city property in Oregon and Washington Territory.
J. CARROLL McCAFFREY, Resident Manager,
Office 29 Stark St., Portland, Oregon.

Bank of British Columbia.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital $1,850,000
Reserve 400,000
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria,
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made; Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate.
FRED'K TOWNSEND, Manager.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,
Transact a General Banking Business.
INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

THE Portland National Bank.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
William Reid.
Hon. Rufus Ingalls ..... Vice-President
..... Cashier

London and San Francisco Bank.
LIMITED.
Capital and Reserve $2,300,000
Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business; makes loans; discounts bills, and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.
Portland Branch, 48 First St.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

FRANK DEKUM, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice Pres't. H. C. STRATTON, Cashier.
The Portland Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OR.,
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
DIRECTORS:
D. P. Thompson, W. K. Smith, J. W. Brazee,
Geo. Hirsch, C. A. Dolph, Ward S. Stevens,
D. J. Jeffery, R. M. Wade, Cleveland Rockwell.
Frank Dekum, Geo. H. Durham,
S. W. cor. Second and Washington sts.

OREGON & WASHINGTON
Mortgage Savings Bank
81 First street, Portland, Or.
Rates of Interest on Deposits,
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 "
Nine months 5½ "
One Year 6 "
LOANED ON MORTGAGES
$7,597,721 in 11 Years.
CORRESPONDENCE
Solicited, and every information and facility for investment will be furnished by applying to
WILLIAM REID, President.
CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED.